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ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

PILOTAGE

HEARINGS

HELD AT

OTTAWA

VOLUME No.:

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DATE:

SEPT. 22, 1964

OFFICIAL REPORTERS

ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. BOARD OF TRADE BLDG. 11 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON MARINE PILOTAGE

Proceedings of the hearing held in the Exchequer Court Building, Ottawa, Ontario, on Tuesday, September 22nd, 1964.

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COMMISSION:

The Honourable Mr. Justice Bernier

Chairman

Mr. Robert K. Smith

Member

Mr. Harold A. Renwick

Member

Mr. Gilbert Nadeau

Secretary

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COMMISSION COUNSEL:

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Mr. Maurice Jacques

Mr. Marc Lalonde

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PRESENT:

Mr. J. Brisset, Q.C.

for the Shipping Federation

of Canada

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Mr. H. P. Legg

for the Federation of St. Lawrence River Pilots;

Lawrence River Pilots;
Corporation of the Lower
St. Lawrence Pilots; Corporation of Montreal Harbour
Pilots; Corporation of the
Mid-St.Lawrence Pilots;
Corporation of the St.
Lawrence River and Seaway
Pilots; Corporation of the
Upper St.Lawrence Pilots

Mr. R. Langiois

Mr. R. R. Macgillivray

for the Canadian Merchant Service Guild

Mr. J. Mahoney

Mr. A. Garon

for the Dominion Marine Association

for the Department of Public Works

for the Department of Transport

Counsel for Crown Zeller-bach

(i)

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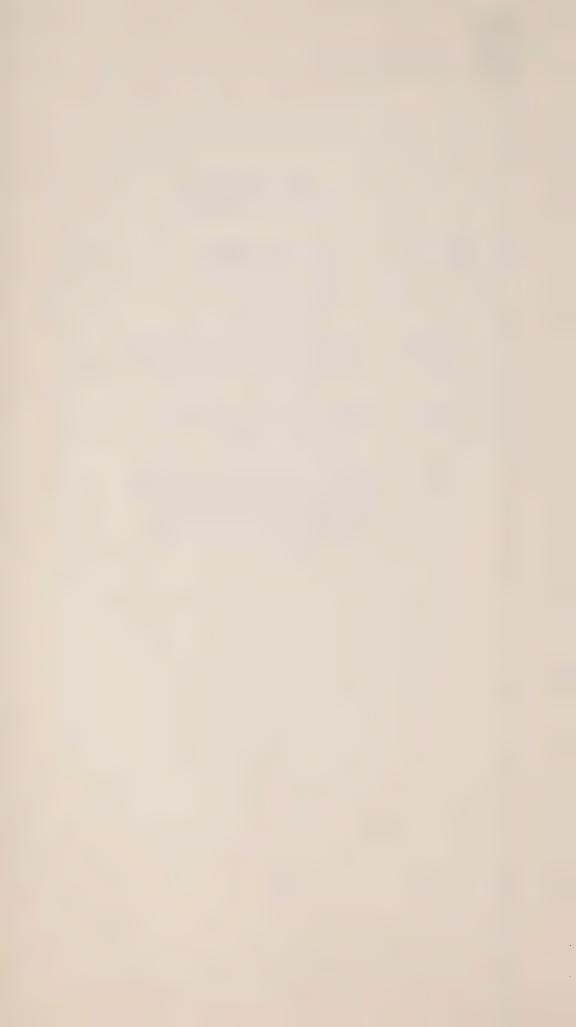
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Photostat copies of statements of five pilots referred to. 18484

Brief of Computing Devices of Canada Limited

Bundle entitled "The Annual Statistical Report on Marine Services and Air Services, published by the Department of Transport



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Ottawa, Ontario, Tuesday, September 22, 1964

--- Upon commencing at 10.10 a.m.

MR. LALONDE: My lord, I stated the other day I would file a statement of five of the twenty-one pilots who had signed a petition bearing Exhibit No. 1322. I have obtained a photostat of these five statements and I would like, as suggested the other day, to annex them to the petition.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right.

THE SECRETARY: Is this being filed

separately?

MR. LALONDE: To be annexed to

Exhibit 1322.

--- (Photostat copies of statements of five pilots referred to.)

MR. JACQUES: May I ask, my 1ord, who prepared the text?

MR. LALONDE: I was consulted with the context but it was not drafted by me.

MR. JACQUES: May we take it it was drafted by the Corporation?

MR. LALONDE: Yes. I must say, however, there was no pressure brought upon the people. The context was drafted after members who had signed came to the Corporation and said they were not sure it was such a good idea what they had done, and the secretary-treasurer prepared a draft, the Corporation prepared a draft about which it had called me, and then





members who had come were given that context.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: My lord, I believe yesterday when the witnesses from the Department of Public Works were here, they passed over one question to be answered by the Department of Transport, and it was asked that Mr. Lang be here today to testify. Mr. Lang is only recently out of the hospital. He is not a well man. He is only working half days. His doctor would not like him to be subjected to testifying in this matter, and I wonder if I could be instructed on the nature of the questions and the information that is required and some person in the department could be briefed on the matter and instructed to appear.

I would like to add this, sir, if

I understand it correctly the department is being

asked to deal with a pilotage question on the matter

of this bridge.

THE CHAIRMAN: It was the question that there was an interdepartmental committee of which Mr. Lang was a member, and apparently they had two meetings, and Mr. Lang was requested to obtain such information, such further information, in order to have a third meeting.

Eighteen months passed and the committee has not reconvened and the information is not forthcoming, so this is the situation of fact that counsel and also Commission counsel would like to know about.

MR. JACQUES: It is in connection





with the Fraser River railway bridge. In June, 1962, after complaints were received from the Harbour Commissioners for New Westminster, it was decided to set up an interdepartmental committee formed by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Transport to look further into the matter of the Fraser River railway bridge.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are interested in the matter because it arose from a complaint of a refusal of pilots to bring certain types of ships past that bridge, so the interdepartmental committee from the evidence we have received was convened in order to find out whether this was reasonable or unreasonable; founded or not founded. This is really a pilotage matter and that is why we would like to ask for that.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: I have a feeling my lord, my first inclination on this is that it is really not a question of pilotage after all.

THE CHAIRMAN: I answered your question before you put it.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: Yes, but is the departmental witness to be questioned on why no action has been taken in connection with replacing this bridge?

THE CHAIRMAN: No, in regard to the fate of that committee. Why was it stopped? Why didn't they get any further into the mandate they received, because really it was settling a pilotage matter. Even though it was an interdepartmental committee it was a pilotage matter to decide whether

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this refusal of the pilots was founded or not.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: Well, surely, sir, I feel that to inquire why an interdepartmental committee has failed to act, as this appears to have done, seems to me to be an improper line of inquiry for this Commission. I think to ask ---

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, we are going to report on the question of facts as to pilotage in the Fraser River. This is the first part of our Is it necessary that we have pilotage there? Then we have the difficulty where the experts say we can go no further. Is that right or is it not right? This we have to find out. and if we do not have expert advice to tell us whether the complaints were founded -- maybe it is an abuse of power on their part, and this is one of the very questions we have to decide because the pilot is the only expert and he can say anything and nobody can go against it.

Here we have an organization that decide was set up just in order to that. I would like to know why it was silent and whether there was any reason for that, and that is why it is linked very closely with our Commission.

MR. MACGILLIVRARY! If that is why the interdepartmental committee was set up, to decide whether there was foundation for the pilots! refusal to pilot, well, I would agree it is within the terms of reference of the Commission. But if the interdepartmental committee was set up to consider the





my lord ---

whole matter of what is to be done with this bridge, and to take into consideration the effect on the railways and navigation generally, I would have felt that what happened to that committee would be outside the terms of reference of the Commission.

THE CHAIRMAN: I would say then it would be a borderline case.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: It seems to me that what really should be brought forward to the Commission at this time is any information that the Department of Transport or the Department of Public Works had relating to the question of whether the pilots are justified in refusing to pilot through that bridge. This would be a proper way to inquire into the matter.

THE CHAIRMAN: Possibly the department has that. We don't know.

MR. JACQUES: If I may be permitted,

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. JACQUES: In a memo which was not filed before the Commission because it was considered privileged, but it was summed up for the Commission, dated June 1st, 1962, the Department of Transport had then expressed the view that the stand taken by the pilots was not unreasonable. I use the very word which was used yesterday. Therefore, this is an expression of opinion on the part of the department.

This interdepartmental committee was





set up with several aims, the first of which was to determine the financial aspect of changes or removal of the railway bridge. We were told by one of the members of that committee, Mr. McLellan, that they had two meetings, one in August, 1962, and a further one In December, 1962.

Apparently at the meeting of August 1962 it was decided to obtain further information on the traffic through the bridge, the importance of marine traffic through the bridge, and this task was entrusted to Mr. Lang.

We were told that Mr. Lang wrote -we don't know exactly to whom he wrote. It was said that a letter had been addressed to Crown Zellerbach. Crown Zellerbach is here before the Commission, and they say they never received such letter. They don't know anything about it.

There is no indication that the Department of Transport has requested Information from us with respect to the importance of the marine traffic through the bridge, and the Commission, rightly so, and Crown Zellerbach, and the pilots would like to have some information to find out first whether a letter was written, and if so, to whom it was written, and if affirmative the information that was requested.

It appears at a meeting of December, 1962, Mr. Lang reported to the interdepartmental committe that the information was not available or was not forthcoming. We don't know exactly what he reported, but this whole matter sprang from a letter or the stand taken by the pilots, and the Department of Public Works

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and the Department of Transport were brought into the matter in 1962 when they received a copy of a letter addressed by the secretary of the New Westminster Pilotage Authority to the port manager of the New Westminster Harbour Commissioners. This was strictly pilotage matters.

THE CHAIRMAN: I would say we have most of the evidence now. We only have one link that is missing.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: I believe that the department has not wanted to object to the procedures of the Royal Commission, but upon occasion it does seem we are going a bit far afield. In looking for reasons for government action or non-action, it could be argued that pilotage would be made a lot simpler by twinning the Welland Canal, but that would not open the door to inquiry by this Royal Commission as to the reasons for and against twinning the Welland Canal.

THE CHAIRMAN: No.

matter -- I think it seems to me to be a tendency to go into matters here that are really not pilotage.

They are navigation, but surely not pilotage?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, I see what you mean. I have been bothered by that myself since the beginning of this investigation, at New Westminster last year, but we have been told who can revise the opinion of experts. Here we have an example of a committee that was set up just to study that. We





would like to know why they failed and why nothing went on. That is the aspect we are very much interested in because this is the very question we have to answer, the very essence of pilotage matters, because I think in a district wherever there is difficulty if new pilots come in and they haven't quite the experience of the others, and say "well, we are not going to do it," we are just going to bring pilotage down to the qualifications of the less experienced pilot.

There won't be any expert service being given. I feel there should be a check. There is a way of verifying if a pilot gives a wrong order in an accident. The judge and his assessors are going to pass on this expert advice of that pilot whether it was right or wrong.

Therefore I think when a policy is taken like this one in New Westminster, who should know how to give those affected by that policy, to give them a remedy, and we have a case here of an attempted remedy which apparently failed, so we would like to know why.

MR. LEGG: May I state on behalf of Crown Zellerbach that I can assure your lordship and gentlemen of the Commission that my client checked by Telex yesterday to ascertain whether there was any correspondence at all from either the Department of Public Works or the Department of Transport during this period in 1962 -- we took it back as far as 1961 to the present day, and we were advised by Telex yesterday after we reached the hotel that no such





correspondence existed in so far as this diligent search could ascertain.

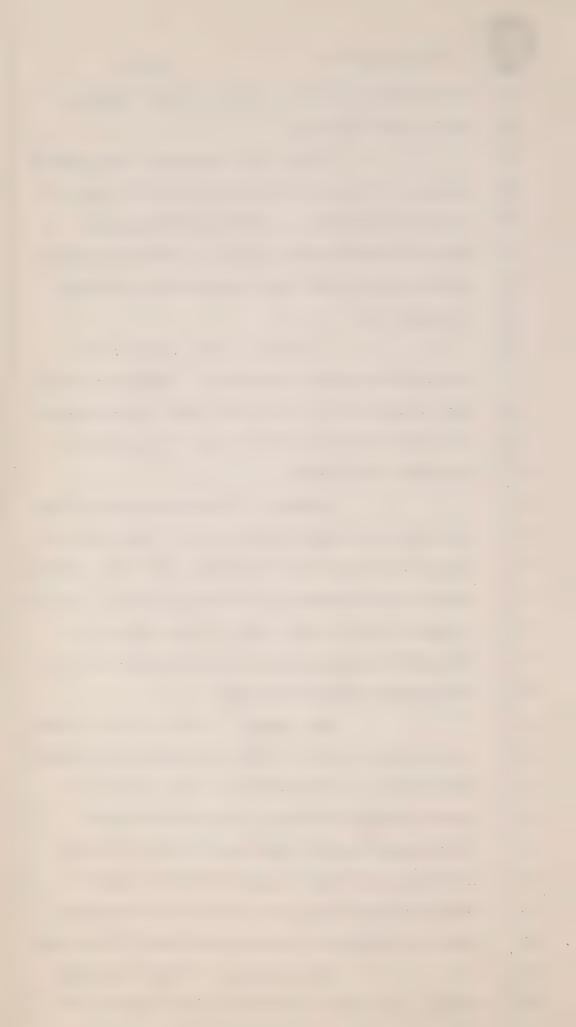
I am in this position: I was told by my learned friend and I understood that Mr. Lang, if he could be available, would be available today. I am sorry indeed to hear that he is unfortunately too sick to be here, but I had planned myself to leave at midday today.

I wondered if we could try and finalize this matter in some way. Surely the department can ascertain in short order what correspondence does exist so that I could get some instructions on the matter this morning.

Further, I understand that Mr. Daly was chairman of this interdepartmental committee, Mr. Daly of the Public Works Department, and I had gathered from my friend he might be here this morning. So again we might be able to find out from him whether or not there were inquiries made of Crown Zellerbach such as Mr. McLellan mentioned yesterday.

MR. JACQUES: After my brief summary of the facts as related before the Commission yesterday towards the end of the testimony of Mr. Millar, we suddenly found out that not only had there been a DPW interdepartmental committee set up to look into the matter, but there was also a DOT interdepartmental committee set up to look into the same matter. What are we going to do being faced with that evidence?

THE CHAIRMAN: I think everything has been said about it now and we will adjourn for a



---Short recess.

few minutes and counsel can get together with DOT,

Capatain Slocombe, Mr. McLellan, and try to find out.

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---Upon resuming.

MR. JACQUES: With your permission, my lord, I should like to call Mr. Simmons to the stand. He is with Computing Devices of Canada.

THE CHAIRMAN: Before you do could the Commission officially be posted as to what happened?

MR. JACQUES: As to what happened officially? We had a lengthy discussion with counsel for the Department of Transport and he has noted the questions to which we should like answers. He is now searching for competent witnesses to answer these questions.

THE CHAIRMAN: I see. We understand very well from the Department of Transport that they were taken a little by surprise because they did not expect this question. We would like to have the answer as soon as possible, especially as Mr. Legg wants to return to Vancouver. If he were from Ottawa we would just postpone the question until next Monday. In the event that they cannot find everything we will have to find a compromise on that matter, because I think you have had almost all that you wanted to establish, Mr. Legg, and the Commission is well aware now of the problem with regard to the evidence that remains and could carry on. In any event, if it is at all possible that we have it today we would be pleased and it may go on.

MR. LEGG: Thank you, my lord.

MR. JACQUES: I should like to file



Simmons, dir (Jacques)

the brief of Computing Devices of Canada Limited as Exhibit No. 1339.

---EXHIBIT NO. 1339:

Brief of Computing Devices of Canada Limited.

MR. JACQUES: A copy of the brief was sent to all those interested in pilotage and all those who appeared before the Royal Commission. I submit that the brief should be taken as the evidence of Mr. Simmons without reading it into the record.

RONALD ERIC GEORGE SIMMONS, sworn

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

- Q. Mr. Simmons, would you state your full name, please?
 - A. Ronald Eric George Simmons.
- Q. I take it you are in the employ of Computing Devices of Canada Limited?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Would you state briefly for the Commission the experience you have had in marine matters?
- A. Well, I went to sea in 1935 after having been at Nautical College for two years. I served in merchant ships and naval ships in command and as first lieutenant and navigator until 1950 when I cameashore. I was then engaged in the development, sales and service of electronic equipment for use in navigation. Five years ago I came to Canada to do the same thing with Computing Devices.
 - Q. I see. Do you hold any certificates?





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	Α.	I have	a	master's	certificate	foreign-
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- A. That is right, yes -- Ministry of Transport.
- Q. Now, sir, we have read with interest the brief that you have prepared on integrated navigation and traffic control for the St. Lawrence River and I should like to ask you a few questions in order to clarify certain matters.

If you will refer to your brief at page 2, paragraph 6, you refer to movements on the river. Would you explain what you mean by a movement?

Well, I had some difficulty in establishing the number of ships which did actually go up and down the river and I did visit their establishments and some of the recording stations.

- Recording stations? Q.
- A. Yes.
- What would they be? Q.
- Α. The signal stations at St. Jeans, Ile d'Orleans, and another one at Grondines. best as I could ascertain about 4500 ships had moved up and down the river during that period, which was the beginning of the season in March until about July.
 - At a given point? Q.
 - A ... Yes.
- Q. What would that point be? Would it be St. Jeans or Grondines?



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1	A. Well, I visited both and I tried to
2	get some sort of an average. There are no actual
3	figures published. They were very good to me and
4	allowed me to look through, and I discussed it with
5	the reporter, and it seemed that on an average about
6	45 ships passed that point each day. I think the
7	maximum at Grondines was about 80.
8	Q. Eighty in one day?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. That would include all types of
11	vessels?
12	A. Oh, yes.
13	Q. Lakers, foreign-going ships, small
14	coastal vessels?
15	A. I do not/included cabin cruisers and
16	such like.
17	Q. Would these movements include
18	moveages within harbours? Say, moveages in Montreal
19	harbour?
20	A. No.
21	Q. So they are river trips or river
22	movements?
23	A. Yes, they were only on the river.
24	Q. So in fact the number of movements
25	including moveages would be far more than the figure
26	which you quoted?
27	A T do not gay T could nace an eninion

Α. I do not say I could pass an opinion on that because I do not know how far these ships went up or down the river. They happened to pass a particular point but I do not know where they started from



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or where they finished.

- Q. And these particular points would be St. Jeans and Grondines?
 - Α. Yes.
- So you would not take into account vessels coming out or going into the Seaway from a dock in Montreal?
- No, it would not include that, no, only one could but assume that if the ship is a foreign ship she must have come up the St. Lawrence at one time or another.
- Q. Now on page 3 at the very top of the page you state, and I quote: "It is estimated by 1970 that the combined total of cargoes handled through the St. Lawrence River would reach a total of . . . " To whose estimation do you refer -- your own or that of another public body?
- That is my own estimation which I have deduced from the graph which you will see on page 4. The projection was made by myself, but the solid line of the graph is plotted from information available from the Seaway reports and also the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
- Q. Would you turn to Figure 3, the analysis of marine casualties in the St. Lawrence River? For 1963 you give a breakdown of the casualties in the Quebec pilotage area and only the totals for the Montreal pilotage area and Montreal harbour. Do you have the breakdown?
 - A. These were the only figures I had





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available. I did not have a breakdown. In the previous years between 1958 and 1962 there was a breakdown available and I am pretty sure that these were the figures I obtained from the Royal Commission. I forget the number of the exhibit which you have, but you obtained these figures from the Department of Transport.

The expression "pilotage area"; would it be synonymous with "pilotage district"?

> Α. Yes.

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COMMISSIONER SMITH: My lord, I would like to ask the witness to help me find the submission. if it is here -- this information that it is estimated by you that the total amount of cargo which is probably to be handled on the St. Lawrence will total 19 million tons in 1970. Is there somewhere in this brief you estimate the number of carriers that will be engaged in carrying that 19 million tons?

THE WITNESS: No, sir; I was unable to obtain these figures.

MR. LALONDE: My 1ord, may I interject here? Since Figure 3 was based on exhibits before this Commission I would like to state that these exhibits have not been established as yet. They were just filed in Montreal and have not been established overall.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

MR. JACQUES:

Would you turn to page 7, paragraph Q. 12, where you state, and I quote: 'Without a system



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of traffic control there exists a great danger that some day two large ships may have a serious accident resulting in a complete breakdown of traffic flow upon the river for several weeks."

Were you in attendance when evidence in that respect was given by an officer of the Department of Transport?

> Α. No.

You were not. Would you turn to page 12, paragraph 1, of section 3, entitled 'Waterway Traffic Information Centre"? I should like you to elaborate on the word "control" which you use in that paragraph. What did you have in mind when you used the word "control"?

I was not thinking of a rigid contro1 of the traffic. It was an advisory type of control such as is practised on the London River and Liverpool and also Rotterdam. Information is passed to these vessels concerning dangers or occurrences ahead of them and any prudent master or pilot will alter his movements or control his movements depending on the information which he has received. That is the way in which I wish to convey the term "control" in this particular instance.

- Q. And not, say, a direct order to a ship, say, to anchor or to slow down or to turn about?
- Α. I suppose in emergencies this may occur. If we have this hypothetical case where the ship goes across the river, well, the control will have to say that all ships should anchor as best they



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A. The fog detection?

Q. Yes, the fog detection.

can where it is safe to do so. But the final onus on where the ship anchors is left with the master or pilot on board the ship who actually appreciates the conditions then prevailing.

- Q. Would you turn to page 24, paragraph

 3, where you refer to "automated unattended stations"

 concerning weather information and current information?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Would you have any idea of the degree of reliability of these stations and their possibilities of failures?
- Α. Well, as far as the census for conditions 1 to 5 is concerned -- which is wind direction, air temperature, water temperature, water level and current direction -- I would imagine that it would be very reliable, or just as reliable as any electronic equipment available to date. These things are becoming more and more reliable with the introduction of new types of components, transistors, solid state components and also specially designed tubes. As far as visibility is concerned there is equipment available on the market that will detect fog, but I regret it is not quite perfected and it may not meet immediately the requirements which I have put forward in this brief. But I feel quite sure that it would do in a matter of only a few years -- maybe two or three years.
- Q. Do you know where such equipment is installed and in operation?



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these on th	e west	coast o	f Wales	, and	they wil	1 be	
operating f	og sign	als aut	omatica:	11y.			

- Q. And you have no report on their efficiency at the moment?
- A. I do not think they have completed the installation as yet. There has been quite a lot of teething trouble in these fog detectors, as you might well imagine, and maybe they have not ironed them all out. But they are gradually getting that way. I think for Trinity House to undertake this programme must indicate, or should indicate, that the equipment is reasonably perfected.
- Q. Would you turn to page 28, paragraph 4, where you state that: 'Responder beacons have been developed but have not so far proved successful for the identification of targets fitted with them."

 Would you further elaborate that statement? Do you know the reason?
- A. To a certain extent I am surmising in that Racon beacons were fitted to the tongue light vessel and also St. Catharines lighthouse on an experimental basis some years ago, probably in the early 1950's, maybe even before.



They were then removed and a few years later re-installed again. I believe that they are no longer in use now. I can't but presume they have not proved to be satisfactory, and there are very few of the Racon beacons fitted in other places throughout the world. They are not generally fitted.

- Q. But you would not know the exact reason for the removal?
- A. I wouldn't like to say the exact reason. There is a certain amount of paralysis of course in the beacon because they are triggered by other ships' radar, and you get a certain saturation point.

Admittedly in the case of the Tongue
Lightvessel which is just north of the Straits of
Dover, there is a terrific amount of traffic, and
that might possibly be the reason for it. But traffic
around St. Catharines is not too dense, and that
Racon should have stood up to it and proved satisfactory.

- Q. Also with respect to the microwave beacons which you describe at length in section7, I believe, would you tell us whether it would be possible, say, in an area from Coudre Island to Orleans Island to have a double lane system, one lane, one microwave beacon for upbound ships and another one in the opposite direction for downbound ships?
- A. That is the long dredged channel which passes down the side of the Coudre Island, eastern side.



Simmons, dir (Jacques) 18504

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- Q. Below that. Not in the dredged channel, but after you come out of the dredged channel there is a stretch of water, fairly wide, up to Ile aux Coudres in the area where the TRITONICA sank?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Let me be a little more precise.

 THE CHAIRMAN: Show him the chart.

 MR. JACQUES:
- Q. Is there anything which would make the system unworkable if it had two microwave beacons in reverse direction and close to one another?
- A. They might possibly interfere with one another. There is a possibility.
- Q. There is a possibility that they might?
- A. But you must remember that these microwave beacons that I have referred to have not been developed too extensively. Although they were first invented somewhere around 1947, and they have been evaluated, the evaluation has not taken them any further. And naturally no further development has been carried out to see if this would be practical.
- Q. Would you know why no further research or development was made?
- A. I think there has been a certain lack of interest. Two beacons were installed in the entrance to Halifax Harbour by the National Research Council of Canada somewhere around 1952. The NRC operated these beacons for about a year, I believe.

 They provided the local pilots with suitable receiving



I believe it was found to be so use-

ful, and I think that is about as far as they got.

equipment, and an evaluation was carried out.

- Q. You wouldn't know why it was dropped subsequently?
- A. I know it was dropped because NRC has not got a mandate for providing navigational aids, and they got to the stage where they felt their mandate ended.
- Q. Now, sir, I show you Chart 1207,

 Exhibit 440, which is a chart for Goose Cape to Grosse

 Ile. In the area west of Coudre Island towards

 Cap Gribane, do you think it would be possible to have
 a double lane system fitted with microwave beacons?
- A. I don't think so, not at this stage,
 but you could have a single beacon there and the beacon
 will indicate to you quite clearly whether you are on one
 side or the other of the centre line.
- Q. It would have to be used by both vessels, one going upriver and the other going down-river?
- A. Yes, that would be quite practicable. The microwave beacon operates in a very similar manner to ordinary leading lights or even sector lights, so that on this side of the channel, for instance, you would be receiving A's, and on that side of the channel you would be receiving N's.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you.



CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

Q. I would like to refer you to page 3 of your brief, Mr. Simmons, paragraph 9, where you say "that the great majority of collisions occur well within pilotage waters". You say this as an established fact. I was wondering whether you had taken notice of the report of the latest Eastbourne Conference to which you refer later on in your brief.

I understand in that report, the

Eastbourne Conference of May 23-24, 1963, there is
a report to the effect that 63 per cent of the accidents occur in pilotage waters in the world. Did
you read that particular part?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that a correct recollection of what was in the report, do you remember?

A. Yes, I have read it. I presume the figure is 63 per cent if you say so.

Q. In paragraph 10 you state that there is in the St. Lawrence River a steady rate of casualties on the basis of accidents which were provided to you. I understand?

A Yes.

Q. However, is it not a fact that between 1958 and 1963 you had an increase in the number of ships plying the St. Lawrence River between the Gulf and Montreal in these two areas which you were concerned with?

A. Yes.

Q. While the number of accidents, which



was 110 in 1958 went up to 111 in 1963?

- A. Very consistent.
- Q. I understand the rate of casualties in connection with the number of ships has suffered some kind of decrease rather than being steady?
- A. Proportionately, that is possible.

 Although, are you sure that the number of ships has increased? It is difficult to get absolute statistics on this matter, and it has been proved -- I cannot give you exact figures at the moment -- that although the tonnage, the net tonnage, of ships handled in the ports of the world is increasing at a pretty high rate, the number of ships is not increasing in the same proportion.
 - Q. Yes, that is quite correct.
- A. The reason is that the ships are getting bigger.
- Q. Quite true. But did you check those whether areas a few the number of ships had been steady or had decreased in the St. Lawrence River?
 - A. No, I haven't.
- Q. I refer you to shipping reports
 published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It
 shows at the Port of Montreal, for instance, in 1958,
 including both deep sea and coastal navigation, you had
 a decrease. You had 14,921 total ships versus
 12,305 in 1961.
- A. You are actually decreasing the number of ships although the tonnage is coming up.
 - Q. And the same would apply to the Port



Simmons, cr-ex (La1onde) 18508

of Quebec.	You	would	have	5,881	versus	5,285	īn
1961, the	biggest	decrea	ase be	ing o	eoasta1	n avi ga	tion
where smal	l1 lakers	have	been	aband	loned wh	nile the	3
number of	deep sea	ships	s have	some	what ir	ncrease	i ?

- A. Yes. That would indicate then that the incidence of casualties is rising instead of decreasing then.
- Q. So that proportionately indeed the number of accidents as a rate would have somewhat increased in view of the number of ships?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, if you look at page 11, paragraph 2, you refer to what you call I think Waterway and Harbour Authorities. I don't know how deep you went into this matter, but you say that there should be an Authority established to coordinate all the various interests in the river and to operate Traffic Information Centre.

Have you gone into this matter very much just to know, for instance, what relation there should be with Ship Channel Division and Department of Public Works?

A. No, I haven't gone into this at all.

If you refer to the earlier paragraphs, the presentation of this brief, it does not refer to the traffic systems specifically for use on the St. Lawrence River. I have used the St. Lawrence River as an example in order to put together all the various suggestions and try to make them hang together rather than to describe a system which would refer particularly to the St.



Simmons, cr-ex (Lalonde) 18509

I	awre	nce	RI	ver.

	Q.	Yes.	I am not	asking my	questions
specifica1	ly eith	er in	connection	with the	St.Lawrence
River.	You are	just	mentioning	it there?	?

A. Yes.

- Q. What I was wondering, whether you had studied the idea of coordinating all these bodies and people having to do somewhat with the river. I understand there are quite a lot from what we have heard before this Commission up to now.
- A. It has entered my mind there might be some difficulties, of course, but I purposely dismissed those.
- Q. Very well put indeed. In paragraph 3 you refer to a bill before the House of Commons.

 Do you have a copy of this bill?
- A. No, I am afraid I have not. This is hearsay, which I believe is not a good thing to use in court.

MR. JACQUES: We are securing a copy of that bill.

THE WITNESS: You have found out about it, have you?

MR. JACQUES: Yes.

THE WITNESS: I had this from

Mr. Richardson of the Port of London Authority who

told me there was a bill apparently going through the

House of Commons last June, which would put a little

bit more power in the hands of harbour authorities;

that they could control, if you like, or have a little



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bit stronger control of traffic within the harbours.

MR. JACQUES: It should be of interest to state this bill provides also for rule-making procedures somewhat similar to the rule-making procedure which obtains in the USA.

THE SECRETARY: To supplement information given by the Commission counsel in connection with the British bill to which my learned friend made reference, it is my information that it is law in the United Kingdom. It was passed in the last Parliament.

MR. LALONDE:

Q. I would like to refer to paragraph 1 of page 18. You state the harbour masters of Montreal and Quebec have local VHF facilities. I am instructed that at least in the Quebec harbour there are no VHF facilities for the harbour master. I may be wrong. Did you investigate that yourself?

A. I was under the impression that he had recently acquired VHF facilities, but I may very well be wrong. I haven't carried out a very deep study of the problem of the St. Lawrence.

- Q. You left out for the purpose of your study the Saguenay River? For all practical purposes your study did not refer to that area. Is there any particular reason or is it just for the purpose of the study or did you find, for instance ---
- A. For the purpose of the study I thought perhaps I knew a little more of that area than any other.
 - Q. When you say at the bottom of page 22,



paragraph 11, "Following the practice generally adopted in Air Traffic Control all VHF communications to and from ships shall be recorded on tape" does that include communications between ships? Would these get recorded also?

- A. No, this wouldn't -- it is possible, but I don't think it would be practical. There would be too many channels to cover.
- c. Everywhere in your brief when you refer to "control" you would then give the same answer as the one you have given to Mr. Jacques?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. That is, that the purpose of all that equipment is not to navigate ships from shore but to provide them with information really; is that correct?
- A. Navigation of each ship is within the hands of the master and/or pilot on board that particular ship. He has the final say.



Simmons, cr-ex (Laionde) 18512

Q. Now I would like to refer to Conclusion No. 10, page 67. You state that the supply of continuous and up-to-date advice concerning traffic, weather and navigational aids to ships entering certain pilotage waters. May tend to limit compulsory pilotage to those masters not familiar with the area, or whose ships are above a certain size.

Do you know of any area where the installation of the type of equipment such as described has resulted in such a decrease in the use of pilots?

A. No, I do not.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

Q. Mr. Simmons, would you refer to page 12 of the brief where you speak of the "waterway traffic information centre" situated at some strategic position on the river, possibly at Three Rivers with a trained staff of ex-mariners or pilots who will be in constant touch with all ships between Montreal and Les Escoumains through a system of VHF radiotelephones linked by landlines to the centre?

In order for control or communication to be effective will there have to be some regulation curtailing the use of this means of communication for, say, commercial purposes or private purposes?

A. There are already in existence certain frequencies in the VHF band which are allocated to specific purposes such as ship to shore communications



Simmons, cr-ex (Brisset) 18513

for pilotage facilities. In fact there is a pilotage frequency in Canada, certainly in Eastern Canada.

You have other frequencies allocated for communication from ship to ship and you have other VHF frequencies allocated for public communications channels, so that a ship can be linked in through the public telephone system and he can then talk to his agent if he wants to on a private matter.

So there should be no requirement for any special legislation to bring this into force. This already exists. The frequencies are there. They are allocated; they are available and they are even used today.

- Q. If the central office or the information centre wants to communicate with a particular ship, what would be the procedure followed?
- A. There is a calling frequency which is -- I think it is channel 16, 156.8 metacycles. He calls the name of that particular ship on that frequency and the ship will come back and he will then tell him to switch to another frequency where they can converse, so that the calling frequency, which is also the distress frequency, is always reasonably clear of traffic.
- Q. If there is a communication to be passed on to all traffic within a certain areawhat would be the procedure followed then?
- A. You might possibly use 156.8 or you could adopt the procedure which the Seaway has adopted. They have two frequencies, 156.6 and 156.7.





I believe that they use that as the calling frequency as well. They do not use 156.8 as a calling frequency. I am not too sure about it. That seems to be a shortcut. It is expedient and probably very practical.

- Q. You foresee no difficulty under your proposed waterway traffic information centre system in establishing and keeping communication between the centre and the ships?
- A. No, I do not think so. There are difficulties at present, I believe. There are certain conditions below Quebec which make radio communication very difficult. I do not know exactly what it is due to but it seems to be due to the terrain around there which absorbs radio frequency more or less like blotting paper. By introducing more radio stations, transmitters in that area, we will probably be able to overcome the difficulty experienced there now.
- Q. In other words, the difficulties now experienced could be solved by more stations or satellites along the way?
- A. I think so. I am not a radio engineer and I would hate to commit myself on that point, but I believe that is the case.
- Q. Would you pass on to page 24, paragraph 3, where you state: "It is proposed therefore that a number of automated unattended stations should provide on demand to WATIC and the harbour control nearest to it the following information" -- and then the last item is "visibility"? Can you





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possibly tell us what would be the guide to select the positions of these stations along the river, keeping in mind the visibility problem particularly?

A. Well, I have selected some positions on this plan on page 26, Figure 8. I do not say that these are absolute positions. This is my opinion. But I think that the general standard should be that visibility will affect ships in the narrower parts of the river where the current is also the faster and possibly also where you have dense traffic.

- Q. That is what I was driving at.

 My question may not have been put quite correctly.

 The guide or the selection of the position of the stations would be the peculiarities of the channel either because of density of traffic or narrowness of the channel itself; is that correct?
- A. That is correct, or any other special hazards that might make it a difficulty.
- Q. I understand that there is a peculiarity in the St. Lawrence River with respect to fog in
 that you may have fog patches that may develop quite
 quickly and disappear quite quickly over a rather
 limited area. Would the stations that are proposed
 in your brief take care of such a situation?
- A. It would not take care of visibility throughout the river. We would station them at certain strategic positions, but these stations will detect fog at a distance. There are some fog detection units available now which are more or less perfected, as I have said earlier, and I believe in fact



in brilliant sunshine.

Q. To give a complete example let us assume that your fog detection unit is located in the vicinity of Ile aux Coudres. If there is fog, say, below or above Ile aux Coudres even though the passage at Ile aux Coudres might be quite clear the unit would report that fog whether it is below or whether it is above -- if it is within a reasonable distance, of course?

they specified they will detect fog at some considerable

distance away -- anything up to about six miles.

it is possible to mount a fog-detection unit on a

at sea although the fog-detection unit is sitting

headland and detect a bank of fog which might be out

A. Yes. I think one would probably have one fog detector on top of Ile aux Coudres somewhere. If it is directional then it would differentiate between one side or the other. On the other hand there are some omni-directional fog detection units being developed now, in which case it would say if there is fog in the vicinity of Ile aux Coudres. It would not tell you exactly where

I do not think it is too material that you should know exactly where the fog is. The controller wants to know what the incidence of fog is. If it is foggy around Ile aux Coudres then he is warned. But the ships who are actually navigating there, they will know jolly well whether they are in fog or not.



of fog in a certain spot?

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A. Well, that fog detection unit will tell them that there is fog within the vicinity of Ile aux Coudres but for instance we have also advocated the use of wet and dry valve thermometers. happen to know the dew point and also the sea water temperature you can then deduce the possibility of fog forming. You can say there is a very good chance that fog will be forming in a short time around Ile aux Coudres.

a system that will warn shipping of the possibility

Mind you, some odd air current might go down and change the conditions very suddenly and there would not be any fog.

- Q. Of course, the ship that is there will know what the conditions are. It is the purpose of the detecting station just to warn ahead of time of what he is likely to encounter?
 - That is correct.
- Will you refer to page 27, section 6, Figure 5, where you say: "Current affects the movements of ships and dependent on its direction in a tidal river it also controls the establishment of the givingway vessel (the vessel going with the tide is usually the standing-on vesse1)."

I am not quite sure if I understand what you mean there. Could you possibly amplify?

Q. I am not absolutely positive of this because I am not too familiar with navigation on the St. Lawrence River and the bylaws, but I believe the



been introduced.

vessel which is proceeding with the current -- in other words, the current on the St. Lawrence is normally going from Montreal to Quebec, and if he is going down with the current he is going at a faster speed over ground than his engines are turning, and also the vessel is slightly unmanageable. The vessel which is going in the opposite direction can actually have his engines turning and he is bucking the tide, and he will be stationary over the ground. He has very much better control over the movement of his ship. So that is the reason why this rule has

actually. Is that something which you are recommending or are you speaking of what you understand the
position to be now?

A. I believe that that rule exists now, but the St. Lawrence River between Three Rivers and Quebec is tidal so that the current or the tide sometimes goes up the river. In actual fact you can be coming up the river with the tide under your stern. So a current meter would then be able to indicate to the traffic controller which is the ship experiencing the greatest difficult in manoeuvring and he should then advise, if he knows the two vessels are going to approach, let us say Grondines or thereabouts and he wants to hold one ship back; he will know which one to hold -- in other words, the one which is stemming the tide or the current.

Q. This is the manner in which you



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visualize what control will be exercised in a meeting situation like the one you have just described?

A. Yes. It is not so much control. "Regulation" might be a more acceptable word.

Q. All right. I might mention to you,

if I may be permitted to do so, that at the moment

the International Rules of the Road apply below

Montreal and therefore there is no rule favouring

one vessel compared with the other except where you

have a very narrow or dangerous spot where the right

of way is given to the one having the current with her?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you pass on to page 31? This is in Section 7, paragraph 12, where you say: "The fixed reference given by the beacon's main beam would be so adjusted that it would lie along a predetermined course on the river in exactly the same manner as leading lights or range lights."

A few minutes ago commenting on this you stated that just as the leading lights when they are in line, the beacon's main beam would indicate the centre of the channel. Have I understood you correctly?

A. Yes

Q. Would you agree that in order for this to be useful there would have to be regulations or rules established to indicate or to enact where the centre of the channel is -- that it is on the line where the leading lights are in line or where the beacon's main beam is?



A. Leading lights usually give you a very precise centre line. A microwave beacon does not give you quite such a narrow beam, so there would be a slight overlap. But it is envisaged that the microwave beacon would be mounted preferably on one of the towers for the leading lights so that the microwave -- at least, the main beam, as I have called it, would overlap the line of the leading lights so they would be mounted one over the top of the other. So in thick weather you would use your microwave beacon and in clear weather you would use the leading lights.

Would you think it useful that with Q. this system established the charts which would be issued should not only indicate the leading lights but also the line of the beacon's main beam? Would you not think it advisable to have these charts indicate that this is the centre of the navigable channel?

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A. Yes, but it would indicate the line along which the equi-signal is heard. I mean the channels which you have at the St. Lawrence are not dead straight lines. They do curve to a certain extent, and these leading lights are laid to give the best assistance possible to the navigator.

I cannot think of a particular instance, not being too familiar with the river -- I am quite sure there are certain places where leading lights are not flat bang in the middle of the channel. They try to get them there as near as possible.

- Q. I am raising this point with you because we have had evidence before this Commission regarding this very point, where does lie the centre of the channel, and there appears to be disagreement between the pilots. For instance, we have heard it said that if the channel widens on one side in a certain spot, then the centre of the channel moves with the widening, with the result that ships have to zigzag in order to keep to the centre of the channel?
- A. Yes, I see what you mean now. I don't know what the rules are, and I don't think it is the purpose of this brief -- my own opinion would be if you have leading lights which go down a channel, providing it is safe to keep on the bearing of that leading light, I would imagine it would indicate the centre of the channel, or the one to be maintained.
- Q. Otherwise you would agree with me, would you not, that it would be highly dangerous to have two ships travelling in opposite directions



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with different views as to where the centre line lies?

A. Yes, very dangerous indeed.

MR. LALONDE: My friend referred to disagreement by pilots about the centre line of the channel. This is the first time I have heard about that. I don't think it was brought out, but if he has evidence to that effect I would like him to put it before the Commission.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Simmons, we are going to interrupt your testimony as we have other witnesses that we promised to hear right away. We will resume your testimony later on. We will continue this afternoon with you. You will be called at two-thirty this afternoon.

C. J. DALEY, sworn

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LEGG:

- Q. Mr. Daley, my lord, my name is Legg and I am counsel for Crown Zellerbach of Canada Limited. Certain witnesses gave evidence yesterday, one Mr. Millar, who I believe is here today; another was Mr. McLellan. Both were members of the Department of Public Works, and you know those gentlemen, do you not?
 - A. I do, sir.
- Q. During the course of their testimony they made reference to a joint committee of the Department of Public Works and of Transport. I believe it was Mr. Millar who said that you had taken over the duties of chairman of that committee from Dr. Weekes;



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is that correct, sir?

That is substantially. Merely in the sense that I inherited that in taking over his job, yes.

- Can you tell us what you understood the purpose of that committee to be, that is the interdepartmental committee of which you took over the chairmanship?
- Yes. Would it be relevant to read from the letter which set up the committee?
- 0. . If you would prefer to do it that way.
- A . There is a letter from our Deputy Minister to the Minister of Transport.
 - What is the date of that, sir? Q.
 - Α. June 7, 1962.
 - June 7. 1962? Q.
 - Α. Yes.
 - Q. You are reading from that letter now?
- That is right. "Before considering Α. alterations in the swing span of the bridge, I feel we must first establish the need for the larger boats to navigate above the bridge. With this in mind I am having our economic studies and Harbours and Rivers Branch form a committee to undertake a study of the economic need for deep sea navigation above the bridge, and the costs of the necessary improvements to the channel and of maintenance dredging."

That is an excerpt.

That is not the entire letter? Q.



Daley, cr-ex (Legg)

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- A. No.
- Q. Does that in your view describe the beginning of the committee?
 - A. Yes, indeed.
- Q. Had that letter come about by reason of certain submissions regarding restrictions upon the bridge placed there by, in effect, the pilots of the New Westminster Pilotage Authority?
 - A. That is so, sir.
- Q. Are you familiar with a letter
 dated April 17, 1962, written by the New Westminster
 Pilotage Authority to Captain J. E. Clayton, Port
 Manager of the New Westminster Harbour Commissioners,
 copy of which has been filed as Exhibit 186 before
 this Commission and which I now show you?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Is it that document that more or less set out the restrictions upon the navigating of the river through the railway bridge which led to the formation of this interdepartmental committee?
- A. Substantially. At least it would be a factor.
 - Q. It would be a very large factor?
 - A. I would think so.
- Q. Can you also tell the Commission on how many occasions that committee has met?
- A. Yes, sir. It met on the 16th of August, 1962.
 - Q. Yes?
 - A. And again on the 4th of December of



Daley, cr-ex (Legg) 18

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			Q.	Do	you	agree	that	this	member	ship
when	it	was	first	cor	nstit	cuted	was	Dr. W	eekes,	Mr.
McLe1	1ar	and	Mr.	Lang	??					

- A. Those were members, yes.
- Q. Were there other members in addition to those gentlemen?
- A. Whether or not they can be considered members, there were at least at the third meeting myself and Mr. Darling of Transport.
- Q. You were also at the first meeting of this committee?
- A. I was at the meeting. I was certainly not a formal member of the committee.
- Q. And Mr. Darling of Transport was also there?
 - A. He was there at the first meeting.
- Q. Were there any other persons present at the first meeting?
 - A. No.
- Q. So the first meeting was of six people, was it?
 - A. Five.
- Q. Did that group ever meet again after the 4th of December, 1962 -- correction, did that group meet again on the 4th of December, 1962?
- A. Yes. Now, people are here -- it may not have been quite the same. I don't have that immediate record, but it was substantially a meeting of them, yes.



Q. On the occasion of the first meeting
on the 16th of August, 1962, was any particular member
of that committee charged with the duty of making
inquiries regarding the navigating of the Freser River
bridge, that is Fraser River beyord the railway bridge
by deep sea vessels?

I should tell you in case you are not aware, Mr. Daley, that it was suggested yesterday by Mr. McLellan that Mr. Lang was charged with making certain inquiries in that connection.

- A. This is, I think, substantially true. I wouldn't say necessarily that Mr. Lang was the only person. We didn't have verbatim records of a completely informal working group which is what this committee is.
- Q. In any event it was agreed at the first meeting that committee members should ascertain what the pattern of traffic was above the Fraser River bridge?
- A. I think this is not unfair as a description, more or less.
 - Q. I am trying -- you were present?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I am trying to understand exactly what was understood by the members of the committee.
 - A. Undoubtedly this is so.
 - Q. This is so?
 - A. Substantially.
- Q. Were any inquiries made by any members of this committee into that subject matter? That is,



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1	sailing of ships beyond the Fraser River bridge to
2	places like Fraser Mills?
3	A. To the best of my knowledge there
4	were contacts, not by myself, but there were some
5	contacts with the New Westminster Harbour Commissioners.
6	Q. Yes. By whom In the Department of
7	Public Works, or do you know?
8	A. No, I don't know. It was not myself,
9	I know that.
10	Q. Apparently it was not Mr. McLellan
11	and it was not Mr. Millar. Was it Mr. Weekes?
12	A. It is possible. I think it would
13	be recorded if it were so. I should imagine it
14	probably was not.
15	Q. There is no record then in the
16	Department of Public Works of any such contact being
17	made? There is no document that reveals that?
18	A. I haven't been through the files on
19	this. I heard about this this morning at another
20	meeting at 9.45, and got out about 10.15, and I have
21	come here with my own notes from the Branch only.
22	I wouldn't say flatly there isn't a record in Public
23	Works.
24	Q. Would you like to check yourfiles
25	first?
26	A. Yes.
27	Q. Possibly at a convenient time you

A. Yes.

could do that, sir?

Q. Was there any discussion of the



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4th of December, 1962?

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ber	4th, but	rough	notes	s would	l sug	gest th	nat at
time	e, that is	s to sa	ay thi	ree mor	ths	later,	three
haj	lf months	1ater	, the	commit	tee	was	

Q. Harbour Commissioners?

expecting to get information from the Commissioners.

results of any such inquiries at the meeting of the

- A. New Westminster Harbour Commissioners.
- Q. Yes?
- A. And I think that that is about the result of that meeting; it was a full discussion of what had been -- the status of things at that date.
- Q. Did that committee meet on any further occasions after the 4th of December, 1962, to the present day?
- A. Formally I don't have any record of a meeting, but this does not mean there could not have been conversations, as there normally is in these matters.
- Q. Did the committee as a group meet for any further discussion from the 4th of December, 1962, to the present day?
- A. There is nothing in my files in the Branch to say that it did, but it wouldn't be correct to infer that this is necessarily true, that there was no meeting held. I might have been on holiday or something.
- Q. Now, the question I ask you is I think fairly direct. Do you know of any meeting of

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five people you have mentioned, namely Dr. Weekes, Mr
McLellan, Mr. Lang, yourself, and the fifth gentleman
whose name you mentioned, Mr. Darling?
A. No, not of this group. Not of tha
group that you mentioned.

the members of this group, and I am talking now of the

Q. Now, let's take the subject matter with which this group was charged to investigate. That is, the economic need for deep sea navigation above the bridge. Was that investigated by any member of your department or any group in your departto the 4th of December, 1962? ment

Not as such to my knowledge. I should add if I may by way of explanation that we were aware obviously of the formation of this Royal Commission and we were aware that there would probably be a presentation made to it by the New Westminster Harbour Commissioners.

This was made, I believe, in March, 1963.

That is, the members of this committee Q. became aware of the submission made by the New Westminster Harbour Commissioners in March, 1963?

Yes, we were aware this was being There was going to be one. Therefore I expect that prior to the period that I took over the Branch in March or April of 1963, that the expectation was that there would be matter in that presentation which would bear upon the requirements for navigation, for deep sea navigation above the bridge.

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- A. Certainly I have heard this mentioned.
- Q. Did the committee become aware of the statistics filed in connection with that submission on deep sea vessels sailing beyond the Fraser River bridge?
 - A. Not in my presence.
 - Q. This was never discussed?
 - A. Not by me.
- Q. Did the committee study any of the transcript of evidence given at the New Westminster hearings of this Royal Commission?
 - A. Once again not by myself.
- Q. Has there been or would you agree with this, Mr. Daley, there has been no study made of the evidence given before this Commission by any member of the Department of Public Works?
 - A. As a study, no, but let me add ---
 - Q. Yes?
- A. That the view has been since the time the New Westminster Harbour Commissioners made their presentation we obviously have to go through all of the presentations when the Commission completed its work.



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		Our	inten	tion h	nas b	een t	hat	when	th
Commission	did	complet	te its	work	then	that	sho	u1d	be
taken very	much	into	conside	eratio	on ob	vious	1у.		

- Q. It was given in evidence yesterday that the view of the Department of Public Works was that the pilots were reasonable in setting the restrictions they had set in regard to the use of the Fraser River bridge by deep sea navigation. Does that accord with your understanding?
- A. Well, certainly I cannot speak for the department. My own reaction is that the navigation of the bridge has become more of a problem since 1957 or thereabouts -- perhaps 1958 -- when bridge aft ships began to appear in numbers.
 - Q. Of greater length and greater numbers?
 - A. Precisely.
- Q. So the navigation problem has increased since that year?
- A. Yes. I do not think this could be questioned. This would be my view.
- Q. Is it the view therefore of the department and is it also your view -- or as I put it more fairly; is it your view that this bridge constitutes some hazard to navigation?
- A. I would not immediately agree with this. I would say it should be looked at exceedingly carefully -- and something presumably along that line will come out of the Royal Commission's findings.
- Q. Has this committee charged with the responsibility of looking into the economic need for



Recently, no. We were aware of it

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when we were put on it, namely in 1962. If there have been changes since then --Q. You realize there are certain pro-

deep sea navigation examined the restrictions placed

upon the bridge by the pilots in any detail?

Α.

ting through the bridge?

A. I understand there are.

hibitions, complete prohibitions, for vessels naviga-

- Q. That would suggest a hazard, would it not?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. If the view of the department is that that is a reasonable restriction it is an acknowledge-ment and recognition of the hazard?
- A. Once again, the department's view I cannot speak for.
 - Q. I am asking for your own view.
 - A. Certainly it suggests that, yes.
- Dy Mr. Millar almost at the close of his testimony to a certain committee, and I give you a paraphrase of what I understood him to say as to how that committee was instituted. He described it as a committee of the Department of Transport, but it was also an interdepartmental committee which had been set up to make some study of this bridge arising out of the subjects we have just been discussing, namely the navigational problems imposed by the bridge on shipping using the Fraser River. Can you tell us anything about



Daley, cr-ex (Legg)

	that	o ommittee
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- A. You mean a second committee -- another committee?
- Q. A second committee. You may not know about it and that may be the simple answer to it.
 - A. I have not been on it.
 - Q. You have not been on it, all right.
- A. This would be quite normal, however, for an economist so far as the technical problems gc.

 I mean to say, the question of navigation, I would not necessarily be interested in it at all.
- Q. You have no knowledge of a second committee?
- A. No, but once again I would add that this does not mean that I doubt its existence.
- Q. Well, you can go no further with your testimony than that; you do not know of its existence?
 - A. Yes
- Q. Are you also familiar with a document which has been filed at Exhibit 1171? It is a questionnaire and answers filed on behalf of the Department of Public Works?
- A. I am not familiar with the detail of it at all. I am aware that something of this nature was done.
- Q. You were not consulted then in connection with any of the answers that have been given?
 - A. No, none whatever.
 - Q. You are not prepared to assist the



Daley, cr-ex (Legg)

1 Commission to elaborate on any of the answers which
2 were given and which were elaborated on yesterday
3 mainly by Mr. Millar and in part by Mr. McLellan?

- A. It is not a question that I am not wanting to assist. I simply do not have the information to do so on that.
- Q. I see. You cannot assist then because you do not have any information?
 - A. That is right.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: My lord, I would like to ask the witness a question in clarification of a point which is not too clear in my mind. I think there is bound to be some repetition in this, but I would like to get it segregated so that I can understand it a little better than I do now.

was a departmental letter explaining the terms of reference and there were three -- economic, navigational and dredging. Leaving aside the economic and leaving aside the dredging, under the navigational I presume that the pilotage angle and the pilotage element entered into it quite strongly. That being the case, I know you did not have very many meetings, but were the pilots' objections to the navigation of large bridge aft ships through that bridge completely surveyed, investigated, and all the facts in connection with their objections uncovered?

THE WITNESS: By the committee, Mr.

Smith?

COMMISSIONER SMITH:

Yes.



Daley, cr-ex (Legg) 18535

THE WITNESS: No. This was not really what I think the committee was expected to do. It was expected to look at what would be involved, what were the losses, for example, and eventually to look at what would be the losses by navigation not going above the bridge, not being able to go above the bridge.

"navigation" was it the committee's view that they did not include the pilotage angle or the pilotage aspect?

Was that the committee's view?

THE WITNESS: No. If ships could not go above the bridge because of the pilotage consideration and if there was a demand for it, a requirement for navigation above the bridge, then certainly this would be taken into account by the Committee.

commissioner smith: And taking that into account by the committee, was that followed up and investigated and run down to its final conclusion?

THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner, as
I thought I meant to say before, after the two meetings,
the last one in December of 1962 -- up to that time
we had not yet, or the rough records of my Branch
suggest that there had not been information obtained.
However, we were expecting that the New Westminster
Harbour Commissioners would be making a submission
to this Commission, and that we would be able to
rely on much that was in that.



Daley, cr-ex (Legg)

no.

 MR. LEGG: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: So in other words, it was taken for granted by the committee that the pilots' stand was right -- it was taken as a fact -- and we were just at that stage investigating the consequences of it?

THE WITNESS: My lord, could I qualify that in this way; that it was taken as a base that the limits were put on by the Pilotage Authority. This was a base to work from in estimating the eventual economic losses. This would not imply it was accepted by the committee or rejected.

THE CHAIRMAN: So before getting into the question of navigation you first wanted to ascertain the importance of the question?

THE WITNESS: Precisely, my lord.

THE CHAIRMAN: I see.

MR. LEGG:

- Q. I asked you about inquiries made by those members of the committee charged with the investigation of the economic need for deep sea navigation above the bridge -- about inquiries made by them of the New Westminster Harbour Board. Were inquiries made of any other source?
 - A. Not that I am aware of immediately,
 - Q. They were not?
- A. I say to my knowledge, no, but as I have said before, keep in mind that I was not at this stage either in charge of the committee (to use that



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accurate, yes.

ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. 18537 phrase) and I was not at one of the meetings, you see. 2 Q. . When did you become chairman? 3 do not think I asked you that question. 4 In the sense that I inherited the 5 job last April, at which time the New Westminster 6 Harbour Commissioners had presented their brief. 7 Q. Are you talking of April, 1963? 8 1963; I am sorry. A. 9 Not last April? Q. 10 A . Quite right. 11 Have you made any study of any facts Q. 12 to establish the position of Crown Zellerbach, namely 13 that the presence of the bridge has a very deteriorating 14 effect upon the Fraser Mills as a port? Have you any 15 facts to suggest that that idea is not sound? 16 No, but we had expected, as I have 17 said before, to utilize all of the briefs made to this 18 Commission, including the New Westminster Harbour 19 Commissioners, and this would bear certainly upon 20 our views, and this would include Crown Zellerbach. 21 0. Therefore the policy that you have 22 pursued as chairman is to wait for information to reach 23 you but not to go out and seek information? 24 Merely because the information we 25 would be seeking would be already presented to this 26 Royal Commission. 27 Is that a correct summary of your Q. 28 position as chairman of this interdepartmental committee? 29 I would think that this is fairly



Darling, dir (Jacques)

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MR. LEGG: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further

questions for Mr. Daley?

Thank you very much, Mr. Daley.

---Witness withdrew.

HOWARD JACKSON DARLING, sworn

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

- Q. Would you state your full name?
- A. Howard Jackson Darling.
- Q. You are, I believe, an economist with the Department of Transport?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. You have heard the evidence given by Mr. Daley and you must realize by now that we have been discussing the problem of the Fraser River railway bridge?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. We were told yesterday by Mr. Millar from the Department of Public Works that in June, 1962, an interdepartmental committee was set up to investigate this matter -- that is, the stand taken by the pilots that they would not take bridge aft ships through the bridge. We were also told that the Department of Transport had set up its own interdepartmental committee to look into the same matter. Would you have any knowledge?
- A. You are not speaking of the committee of which Dr. Weekes was the first chairman?



ers in Ottawa.

Darling, dir

/ ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & C TORONTO, ONTARIO	(Jacques) 18539
Q.	Well, we were told that this was one
committee. We	were also told that there was a second
one, and we are	searching for the second one.
Α.	The second committee, if one can
call it that, wa	as a meeting which was arranged by the
department sole	ly for the purpose of
Q.	Which department?
Α.	The Department of Transport this I
the one that I a	am referring to bringing the Canadian
National into th	ne picture with the Department of Public
Works. This v	was for the furtherance of technical
studies. It was	as felt that if we were to go into this
matter any furth	ner it should be done along with the
railway from the	e technical angle.
Q.	Would you have any knowledge of re-
quests for infor	emation which we were told were made by
the interdepartm	mental committee to various interests
concerned?	
Α.	Which committee are you speaking of
now?	
Q.	The Public Works Committee.
Α.	Yes.
Q.	Would you have any knowledge of the
requests for inf	ormation which were made?
Α.	I do have one or two, yes.
Q.	Was any information requested from th
New Westminster	Harbour Commissioners?
Α.	We had a meeting with the Commission-

Q. Do you recall the date?



Darling, dir 18540 (Jacques)

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Q. In Ottawa with the New Westminster Harbour Commissioners?

November 22nd, 1962.

- A. Yes. They were here on other business, I believe, and we did speak with them at that time.
- Q. . And with respect to the stand taken by pilots on traversing the bridge, would you know whether this was discussed at that meeting?
- A. Well, it was one of the facts of the situation.
- Q. Could we say then it was the fact which triggered the setting up of committees and the investigating procedure?
- I do not think it would be entirely right to say that this was a representation from the New Westminster Harbour Commission. The position of the pilots undoubtedly was part of the picture which they were interested in.
 - Q. I did not hear your last words.
- A. The position taken by the pilots was one of the contributing factors in bringing this matter to the government's attention.
- Would you recall offhand what were the other factors?
- Well, there was the question of the hazard of the bridge and I think the desire on the part of the harbour commissioners to develop the area above the bridge.
 - So it all boiled down to navigation Q.



through the bridge?

- A. I think this was the essential . . .
- Q. And the only navigation through the bridge, so we were told, were through ships or barges?
 - A. I understand that.
- Q. And the difficulties encountered in navigation were not with barges but onlywith the ships and a particular type of ship, bridge aft ships. So would it not be fair to say then that the problem of the Fraser River bridge is one which arose almost solely because of the stand taken by the pilots?
- A. Presumably; that is one way of looking at it. The bridge was there as a hazard regardless of the position of the pilots, but it is conceivable.

 I cannot speak for the motives of the New Westminster Harbour Commission in raising the question. As I say, they had other ideas coupled with the expansion of their port which they were interested in at the same time.



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- Q. Would you know whether either the DPW interdepartmental committee or the DOT people requested information from the Crown Zellerbach interests in B C. with respect to the economic need for deep sea shipping above the bridge?
- A. We did have the information which they had forwarded to the New Westminster Harbour Commissioners which was passed on to us.
- Q. Would you recall the date on which this information was passed on to you, or the effective date of the information?
- A. May 9th, 1962, there was a letter from the secretary to the Minister. I beg your pardon, this refers to the submissions of the District Pilotage Authority. It is possible that the material of Crown Zellerbach was handed to us at the meeting we had with them in November.

I see no record of having received that by letter.

- Q. Would you know if at this date the Department of Transport had done any work towards the settlement of this problem -- had done anything toward the settlement of the problem?
- A. Well, as I explained, we had started discussions between the railway and the Department of Public Works with a view to long-range planning.



Darling, dir (Jacques)

Q. But these are not completed?

A. These are in the very preliminary stages I would say.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Before you put your questions, Mr. Legg, I was going to say that the restriction was applicable not only to bridge aft ships but also to night crossing and also to freshet time, so it is more than just bridge aft.

MR. JACQUES: I stand corrected with pleasure. It makes my point all the stronger.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LEGG:

Q. I was about to say something on that point and ask Mr. Darling if he were aware, especially during freshet time, that there is a problem navigating through the bridge with tug and tow ropes? Are you aware of that?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you aware of the particular procedure that is used, lowering the scow or tow through the bridge stern first?

A. No.

Q. You haven't heard of that procedure having been used by scows going back and forth to Fraser Mills?

A. I don't recall.

Q. Does the Department of Transport, as far as you are aware, agree with the complaint that the bridge is a hazard to navigation?



Darling, cr-ex

	toronto, ontario (Legg) 18544
1	A. A potential hazard.
2	Q. Why would you say it is a potential
3	hazard?
4	A. Well, because of the difficulties
5	in navigation of certain types of ships, some times.
6	Q. I interrupted the rest of your answer.
7	A. And at certain times of the year.
8	Q. Are you aware of marine accidents
9	having occurred at the site of the bridge?
10	A. I don't have any recollection.
11	Q. Now, so far as the area above the
12	bridge is concerned and its economic development, what
13	information has your department obtained regarding
14	sailings of ships to the Fraser Mills area?
15	A. Well, as I said, we obtained infor-
16	mation that has been supplied by Crown Zellerbach to
17	the New Westminster Harbour Commissioners.
18	Q. Have you ever sought any information
19	from Crown Zellerbach directly?
20	A. Not directly.
21	Q. Have you sought to obtain a copy of
22	the submission made to this Royal Commission on that
23	very subject?
24	A. Not specifically.
25	Q. Do you agree with the statement of
26	Mr. Daly what the position of this interdepartmental
27	committee has been to wait for evidence to be re-
28	celved rather than
20	

A. I would say on that point at the meeting with the Harbour Commissioners we requested



N. E. M.	ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. (Legg) 18545
1	certain information in elucidation of the position of
2	the company from what we had.
3	Q. I am sorry?
4	A. At the meeting we had with the New
5	Westminster Harbour Commissioners.
6	Q. November 22, 1962, is that the
7	meeting?
8	A. They undertook to obtain this
9	information for us from the company.
10	Q. Undertook to obtain what information?
11	A. Questions we had asked on the sub-
12	mission that they had shown us.
13	Q. What specifically was this information
14	that was being sought?
15	A. Further details on the traffic and the
16	method of operation.
17	Q. I see. Was there any discussion as
18	to the difficulties or otherwise of obtaining that
19	information?
20	A. We were not made aware if there were
21	any.
22	Q. Did you pursue the matter any further
23	with the New Westminster Harbour Commissioners after
24	that meeting?
25	A. No, I don't think there were any
26	further discussions. We never heard anything more
27	from the Harbour Commissioners.
28	Q. There was no follow-up by your

department or by any other member of the committee?



	ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONTARIO (Legg) 1851 6
1	A. Not to my knowledge.
2	Q. You made reference to the second
3	committee holding a meeting with the Canadian National
4	Railways; is that correct?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. Were there any other railway compani
7	represented at that meeting?
8	A. No.
9	Q. There are two other railway companie
10	interested in that bridge, are there not?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. They are the Great Northern Railway
13	for one?
14	A. Yes.
15	Q. Is that right?
16	A. That is right.
17	Q. And what used to be British Columbia
18	Electric Railway is the other?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. You said in your evidence that this
21	second committee meeting was for the purpose of making
22	technical studies. What is covered by that expression
23	A. Well, this is a matter that did not
24	directly concern our department, but I believe that
25	this concerned the possibility of widening the span
26	of the bridge or possibly relocation elsewhere.
27	Q. Yes. Is it your view that the other
28	railway companies would be interested in that subject?
29	A. Definitely.

And would others who are using the Q.

Definitely.

Α.





A.

Darling, cr-ex (Legg)

ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. 18547 1 bridge or meeting the problem of the bridge in 2 navigating the Fraser River also be interested in 3 that subject? 4 I should think so. 5 Was any invitation extended to them 0. 6 to attend this meeting? 7 Α. Not extended, no. 8 Has any discussion taken place of Q. . 9 any plans to invite these parties to attend such 10 meetings? 11 Not to my knowledge. 12 So that at the moment when matters 13 were last left with this second committee, there was 14 an invitation extended to the Canadian National Railways 15 and they were the only non-government body, if I can 16 call it that, interested in the use of the bridge that 17 were invited to this meeting; is that correct? 18 Yes, that is right. 19 And you can't say whether or not 20 it is planned to invite other parties who are inter-21 ested in the use of the bridge to any further meetings 22 to consider the bridge from a technical point of view? 23 A . I couldn't say. I imagine they 24 would be. 25 Would you imagine that would be a Q. . 26 fair thing to do? 27 I would think so, yes. A. 28 When was that second committee meeting Q. 29 last held?

I don't have any record of the actual



	Darling, cr-ex togonto. ontario (Legg) 18548
1	date. My recollection is it was in the summer.
2	Q. Last summer?
3	A. Yes, a year ago last summer.
4	THE CHAIRMAN: 1963.
5	MR. LEGG:
6	Q. The summer of 1963?
7	A. That is my recollection.
8	Q. Now, the subject there was a technical
9	matter, the extension of the span to form 450 feet
10	A. Considering the problem in its
11	broadest aspect.
12	Q. Considering what problem in its
13	broadest aspect?
14	A. The problem presented by the bridge.
15	Q. Was a change in the dimension of the
16	span discussed?
17	A. Not specifically at the meeting that
18	I was at.
19	Q. Not specifically at the meeting you
20	were at? What change of the span was discussed at
21	the meeting you were at?
22	A. All these possibilities were touched
23	upon briefly as I recall.
24	Q. The possibility of changing the span
25	to 450-foot width. Is that what you mean?
26	A. I don't know what specific width,
27	of course.
28	Q. You don't know the specific width?
29	A. No.

Q. Was the abolition of the swing span





Α.

Yes.

Darling, cr-ex

A E M	TORONTO, ONTARIO	(Legg) 18549	
1	and the substit	cution with a lift span discussed?	
2	Α.	Nothing was discussed in great	
3	detai1.		
4	Q.	Was that discussed, Mr. Darling?	
5	Α.	It probably was, or mentioned, but	
6	probably no mor	e than mentioned.	
7	Q.	Did it just receive casual mention?	
8	Α.	Along with other possibilities, yes.	
9	Q.	Along with other possibilities it	
10	received casual mention? What were the other possi-		
11	bilities?		
12	Α.	Relocation of the bridge.	
13	Q.	Relocation of the bridge? Are these	
14	the two things that were discussed, relocation of the		
15	bridge and the reconstruction of the bridge?		
16	Α.	That is right, yes.	
17	Q.	I see. Is that all that was dis-	
18	cussed at this meeting?		
19	Α.	I don't think there was anything	
20	else that was discussed.		
21	Q.	Now, has any study been made of the	
22	change of the b	ridge to a lift span bridge?	
23	Α.	I wouldn't know about that.	
24	Q.	You don't know about that?	
25	Α.	No.	
26	Q.	Was any reference made at this meeting	
27	to any such study?		
28	Α.	There may have been.	
29	0	There may have been?	



Darling, cr-ex

	TORONTO,	ONTARIO	(Legg) 18550
1		Q.	Was the reference to this change
2	in the brid	ge to	lift span just a very short reference
3		Α.	I don't know how to describe it.
4	Many matter	s were	discussed. Everything was in a
5	very genera	1 fash	ion. This was the first meeting.
6		Q .	Has there been any further meeting of
7	that committee since?		
8		Α.	I think there was one further meeting
9	yes.		
10		ବ.	And the date, sir?
11		Α.	April 9th.
12		Q.	Of this year?
13		Α.	1964.
14		Q.	Was any change in the bridge discusse
15	at that mee	ting,	that is, structural change?
16		Α.	No, there was a question of an alter-
17	native site	discu	ssed.
18		ୟ.	What is the view of that committee
19	then on the	possi	bility of changing the bridge to a
20	lift span b	ridge?	
21		Α.	I don't think the committee has
22	reached any	conc1	usion.
23		Q.	The committee has not reached any
24	conclusion?		
25		Α.	Not to my knowledge.
26		Q.	Has it made any investigation since
27	its meeting	In the	e summer of 1963 of that possibility?
28		Α.	Well, the investigation would be
29	proceeding a	not wi	th our department.

Q. With whose department is it understood





Darling, cr-ex (Legg) 18551

that that investigation is proceeding?

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: He didn't say it was proceeding.

MR. LEGG: He said it has not been proceeding with our department.

THE WITNESS: With our department.

It wouldn't be proceeding with our department if it were proceeding. It is not our responsibility.

MR. LEGG:

Q. I am sorry, I thought there was some investigation proceeding. Do you know of any investigation that is proceeding with Public Works on the subject?

A. No.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MACGILLIVRAY:

Q. Mr. Darling, am I correct that you understood the purpose of the first committee, if we may speak of these as two committees, the first committee was to discuss the economic need for deep sea navigation above the bridge and the costs both of any improvements to the channel and any meintenance dredging, and that this was the extent of the terms of reference of this committee?

- A. That is right.
- Q. Did you understand that the committee had to do any more than assume that there was a navigation problem in connection with the bridge?
 - A. That is right.
 - Q. Therefore it was not necessary for you





to consider the reasons for the pilots' objections to navigate under the bridge in certain circumstances, and no reason for you to study any pilotage problems or any navigation problems at all, but only economic problems?

- A. We didn't question the decision of the pilots.
- Q. And at this meeting in the summer of 1963 of the second committee, were there engineering people there to discuss engineering solutions to this problem?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. There were? But this was a preliminary meeting at which definite solutions were not proposed?
- A. No, it was simply to lay the ground-work for any future investigation.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: Thank you.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you, Mr.Darling.
My lord, before we recess I should like to go on record
and thank my friend Mr. Macgillivray for his cooperation in making possible the completion of the evidence
with respect to the Fraser River bridge this morning.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

MR. LEGG: I too would like to express my thanks to your lordship and Mr. Macgillivray and the Department of Public Works and Transport who attended here largely to meet Crown Zellerbach's convenience. I do appreciate that very much indeed. Thank you, my lord.





THE CHAIRMAN: We would normally have adjourned this question to next Monday, and let you have all the necessary time to dig up the information, and we do appreciate very much what you have done.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: Thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will adjourn now until
two-thirty.

---Luncheon adjournment.



1 --- UPON RESUMING AT 2:30 P.M.

MR. BRISSET: My Lord, at the time of the adjournment Mr. Simmons was interrupted by my learned friend, Mr. Lalonde, who raised objection to certain questions I had put to the witness on the topic of "where is the center line of the channel".

I would like to explain my reasons for the questions that I actually put. Your Lordship will recall -- unfortunately I do not have the reference to the evidence at the moment -- but there was evidence particularly in relation to the dotted line appearing on the chart for the Harbour of Quebec and showing on the chart as being the center line of the channel.

There was evidence to the effect that some pilots at least did not agree this was in fact the center line of the channel and consequently it should not be relied on.

I believe there was evidence to the same effect by a pilot, or more than one pilot, from the Montreal District who explained that in one particular spot the channel had been widened on one side and that therefore the line that showed the center of the channel was no longer valid because of this widening on only one side of the channel.

It has come to my attention myself that some pilots have expressed the view that the center line of the channel shown on the chart was the center line of the channel and should be complied with in relation to the narrow channel rule. Your Lordship and the Commissioners have before yourselves in the record



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the findings and I think the evidence given during the course of the formal inquiry on the TRITONICA disaster. You will find that in the findings of the Court there is a rather intriguing remark to the effect that the collision occurred some three to four cables, that is nearly half a mile, east of the line of the Corbeau Range Lights in line but still it appeared that the collision occurred in mid-channel and there was discussion at the time in the argument as to whether the mid-channel was represented by the Corbeau Range Lights in line or not.

Well, in the light of all this conflict and various opinions of various persons I thought it proper to pose the question that I posed to the witness.

The chart with the position of the wreck of the TRITONICA, My Lord, has been filed as Exhibit 440, chart number 1207.

Mr. Simmons, would you go to page 14 of your brief, paragraph 10, in which you say that the function of the Waterway Traffic Information Centre will be to correct all information which in any way affects the navigation of ships, and also to maintain an accurate and constant plot giving the position of all ships.

Further down in paragraph 11 you say: "Constant and up-to-date information of ships' arrivals at their berths will be available for the harbour authorities, tugs, pilots, agents and stevedores, thus obviating waste or delays."



Simmons, dir (Brisset) 18556

Would you agree, Mr. Simmons, that this information will also assist in the effective dispatching of pilots, not only in the harbours but also in the rivers in the various districts in which they have to operate? For instance, you know that there is a change-over of pilots in Three Rivers. There is one in Quebec. Do you believe that this information that will become available will assist in having better dispatching of pilots?

A Yes, I think it will facilitate
the job of the dispatcher considerably because he will
have advanced, accurate information of the arrival
of the ships and of any delays which may occur or
also any advances which a ship may have in the course
somehow or other. It may have had a favourable current
or made better speed.

- Q. Would I be right in assuming that it will also assist in determining how many pilots, for instance, will be needed in the hours to follow at a particular station?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Assuming, for instance, there are more ships coming up than ships coming down?
 - A. Yes, it will do that too.
- Q. There is at the moment information available to the Signal Service Station and I will assume, correct me if I am wrong, that the system which you propose will be a considerable improvement over what we have at the moment?

A I would like to believe so. I am not



Simmons, dir (Brisset)

quite sure what facilities do exist at the moment. I					
have seen them but I am not too familiar with them. I					
do not know if there are any snags in the operation of					
the system and I am certainly not in a position to offer					
any criticism there.					

- Q. Did you at the time you prepared your brief consult the ships' agents, for instance, to ascertain whether they were satisfied with the present system with respect to the information they were able to obtain on the ships they were interested in; the times of arrival and so forth?
 - A. No, I did not.
- Q. Would you pass on, Mr. Simmons, to page 39 of your brief, paragraph 5, where you say:

 "In the case of Montreal Harbour where we have a large area to supervise and many ship movements, there is a dangerous problem in the approaches to the Seaway entrance," and so forth, and then at the end of the paragraph you say: "Already some serious casualties have occurred in this area and it is almost certain that with good shore supervision, through harbour radar and VHF communications, these incidents could have been avoided."

I suppose you have made an investigation or at least --

- A. A cursory one.
- Q. Would you care to amplify this paragraph; tell us exactly what you have in mind.
- A. What I have in mind there is that you have ships coming in from the sea proceeding up the



Seaway and therefore they have to hug the south shore to the harbour area. You have other ships also coming in from the sea and probably proceeding further up the harbour. You have other ships leaving the Seaway, mingling with all of this traffic, so you do have ships moving in many different directions, but to an observer or another ship in the case of poor visibility who may be observing them by radar, he is not too sure as to which way the target he is observing may turn.

Take, for example, the approaches to Three Rivers. The chances are that a ship is probably coming straight up or down river but in the case of Montreal this is unpredictable. If you had a controller supervising the traffic on radar, he would be equally in the dark as to which way these targets were to move, but with the addition of VHF communication and monitoring the traffic, he would then be able to identify each ship individually and from other information which he would have available he would know where that ship was going and therefore he could more or less anticipate where a ship would be liable to make a violent alteration of course.

Bearing all this in mind, he would then be able to advise this ship, which was finding itself in some slight difficulty, to analyze what the traffic pattern was.

Q. In this case, when you use the word "control", are you intending to mean only advice or would you go a step further and permit the authority to actually direct a vessel or give an order to the



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Master or pilot that he either should not move out or he should do such and such a thing?

That is not practical. He could advise a ship that there will be a delay for him entering the Seaway of possibly two hours or whatever it happens to be. He might advise him to anchor but he would not tell him to anchor wherever he happened to be. That is not a practical solution.

Q. Let me give you a complete example. Let us assume that there is a vessel proceeding down the Seaway Canal approaching the entrance to the harbour and there is also a ship proceeding from the upper harbour with a very strong current running with her.

Would you not think in these circumstances if the person in charge of the control realizes that there might be a danger if the two ships proceed, would you not foresee the possibility in such a case of the person having such control ordering the ship in the Seaway Canal to wait there until the other has cleared, for instance?

If you change the word "order" to Α. "advise" --

- Yes? Q.
- Α. I would agree with you.
- Q. Would you pass on to page 59 of your brief. In this section you are speaking of the existing marine traffic control systems and you have given us some examples of what is being done in other ports and then on top of page 59 and at the bottom of page 58 you mention: 'Movements of ships passing Gravesend are



of the order of 75 ships per day in each direction and it is interesting to note that one man, singlehanded, is capable of handling up to 60 ships reporting in and disseminating information to them on VHF."

Would you amplify for me this expression: "capable of handling up to 60 ships"?

- Gravesend have one man on the VHF equipment and ships are moving upriver and they report in their position.

 They pass information concerning where they are. They ask information concerning what is ahead of them if the visibility is not too good. They are probably requesting tugs and all sorts of information and yet I am told at Gravesend one man can handle this concentration of traffic although there is 60 ships involved.
- Q. In your research have you determined, for instance, how many ships would be moving at one time say in the Harbour of Montreal?
 - A. Not in the Harbour of Montreal, no.
- Q. Have you any idea how many ships on the average may be moving within the St. Lawrence system say between Montreal and Les Escoumains? I am not speaking of harbour movements but ships going up and down?
- A. I would say anything up to nearly loo ships.
 - Q. That would be the average?
- A. That might be a slightly high average. A more nearer average would be about 80.
 - Q. Now, Mr. Simmons, in order to have

this traffic information centre as well as the harbour traffic control operate effectively, I assume that the operators or the persons in charge would have to have the full cooperation of the pilots?

- A. Yes.
- Q. On board ships?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Would you consider that in view of the technical features involved in these operations, it would be necessary for pilots to have special training?
 - A. Yes, I think it would.
- Q. In what particular field would you consider that special training would be required?
- A. They would need training in handling communications although one would envisage a person trained in communications actually, but the handling side of it, the pilot would act as a controller, or a controller who might be a pilot would be trained in controlling, assessing the radar pictures, operating the plot which would be reduced to a fairly simple operation but I don't think that it would take an awful lot for a pilot or a master mariner to be able to assimilate all that is proposed here. It has been done in many other places. I am quite sure that it would be just as easy to do it in Canada as anywhere else.
- Q. What about the use of micro-wave beams? Would that require any special training on the part of pilots?
 - A. No, I don't think so and it is a



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pretty simple -- as we think of it at the moment it would be a fairly simple operation. It is just a question that the helmsman would be using it himself to keep the ship on to the center line.

- Q. Now, the special training which might be required for those who would use the St. Lawrence River, if these systems are adopted, could be obtained where? At a nautical school or where?
- I don't think there would be any need for any specialized training for ships' crews who happen to be coming upriver. I don't think there would be any need for special training for pilots who are coming up the river. They would just have to be aware of the information which is being disseminated. is information which today either they know or they would like to know, so really it is something which would probably find its own way into the traffic system of the St. Lawrence. It would be introduced gradually in any case.

I do not see any need for specialized training of the people who are actually taking the ships up and down river. There would be a need for specialized training for the controller who is handling all the information coming into the centre and also disseminating it. You would have to build up a team in there and train them and have them coordinated with one another in passing this information out, and that is all.

Q. However, in maintaining the waterway, what you call the waterway traffic information centre and operating it efficiently, there would certainly have



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to be coordination between the centre and the ships themselves through, I imagine, the pilots mainly?

Well, I don't know if all ships on the St. Lawrence carry a pilot. I believe some perhaps do not.

Q. Well, when they do carry pilots, and that is the majority?

Α. Yes. The information would come from the pilot or from the Master of the ship.

MR. BRISSET: I have no more questions. simply want to conclude my questioning by expressing my appreciation for your work in presenting a very helpful and interesting brief.

THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.

MR. LEGG: No questions, My Lord.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further questions of Mr.

Simmons?

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CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

I have a supplementary question Q. with respect to page 59 of the brief as to the station at Gravesend. You state at the bottom of the page that one man, singlehanded, is capable of handling up to 60 ships, reporting in and disseminating information to them on VHF.

Is it not a fact, however, that although you have one man at the main desk or main table, you also have, I think, at least two other persons who are helping him, either by putting the names of the ships on the board or again to generally look after equipment,





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so is it not a fact you have some additional personnel to help along?

- Α. Yes.
- Q. You may have one man actually at the main desk?
- A. Yes. Well, what I was trying to point out here is that this is clearly a communications problem. There is a man at Gravesend who is the communications man. He is not necessarily a qualified mariner or pilot. He is purely communications and he relates information from ships into the centre and then out from the centre to the ships. He may not necessarily even understand what it relates to. There is a controller who handles or passes out the advice to the traffic, so the centre, as you correctly say, is operated by three men at a time. I believe they have one or two on standby in case of emergencies.
- Q. So in fact you need approximately three shifts of three men?
 - At least that, yes. Α.

MR. LALONDE: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions?

THE SECRETARY: The 60 ships you mentioned are 60 ships in one day?

THE WITNESS: At one time.

THE SECRETARY: At one time -- at any one time?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE SECRETARY: It is not necessarily related

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to the 75 ships per day mentioned earlier at the bottom of the page?

THE WITNESS: There are 75 movements each way per day, I think, so that relates to 150 ships -- probably 75 in and 75 out.

THE SECRETARY: Thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr.

Simmons.

---Witness withdrew.

read this brief which was new to you until you saw it a few weeks ago. You are the ones to whom it is addressed, so you may have some comments or some recommendations or remarks to make to the Commission on that now or later, if you wish. If you have any such comments or recommendations that you think should be made to the Commission we will receive them either through witnesses or otherwise. We would appreciate them very much.

MR. JACQUES: Before proceeding with the Montreal-Cornwall evidence, My Lord, I should like to hear Captain Jones on the various documents which were filed at the beginning of the hearing in Ottawa this month. We have secured an adequate number of copies so that everybody can follow.

MR. LALONDE: My Lord, in connection with the last statement, the brief of the Computing Devices of Canada Limited will be studied by the various pilots, pilots' corporations and boards of administration.



Jones, dir (Jacques) 18566

THE CHAIRMAN: And you will be welcome to give evidence on that.

MR. LALONDE: I do not think there will be evidence as such. I think it will be more argument or commentaries, but it will eventually come forward.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

CAPTAIN D. R. JONES, Sworn

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

- Q. Would you place before you Exhibit
 1295, section 1, which is Department of Transport
 Marine Services Nautical and Pilotage Division, statement
 of revenue and expenses for fiscal year, 1960-1961.
 Are you familiar with this document?
- A. Yes. This document was prepared primarily in our Division and later with others working on it.
- Q. Some of these documents bear a note in the left-hand corner. Some show that it emanates from the Chief Financial Division and others from the Superintendent of Pilotage. Would you explain the difference between these two?
- A. Well, sir, the difference is not really very material. In all cases no matter whose name is shown on the foot, these statements are made up primarily from materials supplied by pilotage and the financial services, being a group of civil servants of professional qualifications -- accountants -- and they assist at certain stages in preparing this statement.

In earlier years, as you see, they





are listed as being made by the Chief Financial Division and this is really indicating that the last stage, the typing, was taken care of upstairs, taken care of by the Financial Division. This year, while they still had the same assistance, of course, the final stages of the matter were conducted in Pilotage itself and essentially the source material is pilotage data.

- Q. Referring to the statement of revenue and expenses for the fiscal year 1960 to 1961, would you explain what is included in the first column as "revenue"?
- A. The first column of this statement on the left-hand side after the list of the names of the Districts is "revenue". It has gross revenue collected by the District and in some the total of the revenue derived from the operation of a particular District that it is listed against.
- Q. Let's take St. John's, Newfoundland, for instance. It is shown as having had a revenue of \$88,000.00 in 1960-1961. Would that include pilotage dues?
- A. Yes, sir; it includes pilotage dues which ultimately are paid out for pilotage purposes. It also includes monies that they were the agency of the collection -- that is to say, they collected for the Receiver General \$15,000.00 which is shown on the fifth arithmetical column and was remitted in due course to the Receiver General for the use of the government boats.
 - Q. So it would include pilotage dues





proper, detention, cancellations, quarantine charges, if applicable, boat charges?

A. All the charges made under the by-laws of the District of St. John's, Newfoundland.

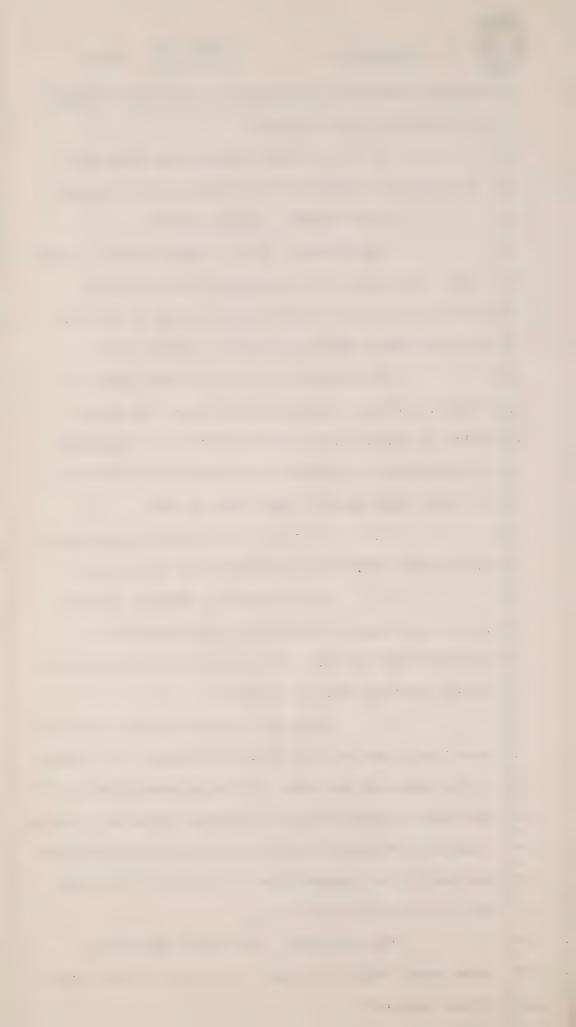
THE CHAIRMAN: Licence fees?

THE WITNESS: Yes, it would include licence fees. They may well be dispersed in a different column over here so that they are really in and out, but this remark applies equally to other items.

MR. JACQUES: Q. And the next item is,
"Paid to pilots"; would that represent the amount
which is remitted each month by the local Supervisor
to the pilots for distribution and/or the amount which
he distributes himself under some by-law?

- A. It would be the amount during the entire year that was so distributed to the pilots.
- Q. With respect to British Columbia
 we know that some of the travelling expenses are
 reimbursed by the ship. Would that be included in the
 column entitled "Paid to pilots"?
- A. Yes, and for this reason one has to be a little careful with British Columbia. As a number of you gentlemen are aware, in the northern portion of the District the matter of travelling expenses is handled somewhat differently from the way it is in the southern portion of the District. But in any event the monies were collected as shown here.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, but it would not be shown under "Paid to pilots". It would be shown under "Other expenses"?



Jones, dir (Jacques)

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1	THE WITNESS: Yes. It would be shown in		
2	this \$211,000.00 for example, but this first item		
3	of \$1,286,000.00 in the first item includes that		
4	\$211,000.00, Your Honour.		
5	THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. In the first column,		
6	"Revenue" you show there, of course, all the revenues		
7	collected including that part of the expenses that is		
8	chargeable against the ship, which is about in the range		
9	of \$40,000.00 per year, or something around that?		
10	THE WITNESS: Yes.		
11	THE CHAIRMAN: But all the expenses are		
12	paid to the pilots whether it is in the northern		
13	section or the southern section, so therefore it is		
14	going to be tripled or quadrupled in the "Other expenses"		
15	As a matter of fact I think they receive something like		
16	25% of all the expenses when they are paid to the		
17	pilots, so in any event it is a very small amount. It		
18	is about 25%.		
19	THE WITNESS: Yes. Well, as you say, the		
20	total revenue received and passing through the books		
21	of the Pilotage Authority		
22	MR. JACQUES: Q. Includes all revenues?		
23	A. Includes all revenues received no		
24	matter from what source.		
25	Q. And money collected for travelling		
26	expenses?		
27	A. Yes, when such money is paid; but		
28	it is not always paid separately. Occasionally, for		

example, in traffic in the southern portion of the District there is no such specific or specified amount

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it is not always paid separately. Occasionally, for



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It is included in the dues of the vessel. so paid.

Q. That is right, and in "Money paid to pilots" for British Columbia; what would it include?

- It would include after the dispersement of "Contribution to Pension Fund", which is listed separately here, and "Other Expenses", the remainder is paid to the pilots as indicated by the fact that columns 2,3,4 and 5 are totalled into column 1.
- If you wish we will skip over the column "Pension Fund" and move over to the column "Other expenses". What would be included in the column "Other expenses"?
 - In British Columbia, for example? A.
 - Q. Let us say British Columbia.
- They are monies collected on A. account of travelling by pilots, which in turn gets reimbursed and is listed separately from this sum. This is the main portion. I am trying to remember some other items that have been dispersed. There are very, very few items of anything else other than that. I cannot think of any major items other than travelling here.
- All right; let us take St. John's, Newfoundland -- "Other expenses", \$8,000.00. What would that be?
- It certainly cannot be travelling Α. expenses in St. John's because there are virtually none.
 - Q. That is right.
- Offhand I must admit I cannot quite A. recall.
 - Q. Do you think you could check and see



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what the nature of the expenses included in the column entitled "Other expenses" are?

A. Yes.

Q. Now would you explain what is "Receiver General revenue"?

to monies collected by the District and so included in the first column listed "Revenue". These items are collected on account of boats which are run by the Department and managed by government servants and a charge is made for the service rendered to the ships. This charge is included on the pilotage bill and when collected is in due course periodically remitted to the Receiver General. In St. John's, for example, it is listed as \$15,000.00, and similarly sometimes larger amounts in other Districts according to the activity of the boat operation.

Q. Now, for the Port Weller-Sarnia you have revenue, \$562,000.00, Receiver General revenue, \$562,000.00.

A. The reason for that is the Canadian operation of the Port Weller-Sarnia District is one which primarily is conducted as a Department organization with civil servant pilots, prevailing rate status, and they receive a flat salary, and any excess or deficiency is looked after by the Receiver General.

Q. I see.

A. The dues, of course, I should add, are so adjusted that we strike, we hope, a reasonable balance between these two things so that there is no



problem over the long run.

I should perhaps, if I am permitted to comment, revert to other instances. There is one item in St. John's, Newfoundland, the Secretary-Treasurer receives a remuneration for his work, and when this happens it appears as a disbursement, of course. This explanation does not apply to other places where there is a civil servant paid and as such he doesn't receive his salary from this account at all.

- Q. Would the licence fees and renewal fees be included in Receiver General revenue?
- A. No. I have to be a little careful about this, but I think that they revert, in some Districts they revert to the Receiver General, and others not. I have to look it up, but it is a very small item.
- Q. Now, with respect to operating expense, would you have a breakdown of those expenses? You have a total of \$34,000.00 in the case of St. John's, Newfoundland, and you have entries, \$29,000.00 and "Other", \$5,000.00?
- A. Yes. The latter item -- there is a schedule supporting it, and immediately below it,

 Schedule A and Schedule B, and Schedule A likewise is subdivided and shows in greater detail the makeup of the figures referred to.
- Q. With respect to Schedule B, where does that money come from? If it does not come from the vote it must come from a fund somewhere?
 - A. Well, one has to be just a little



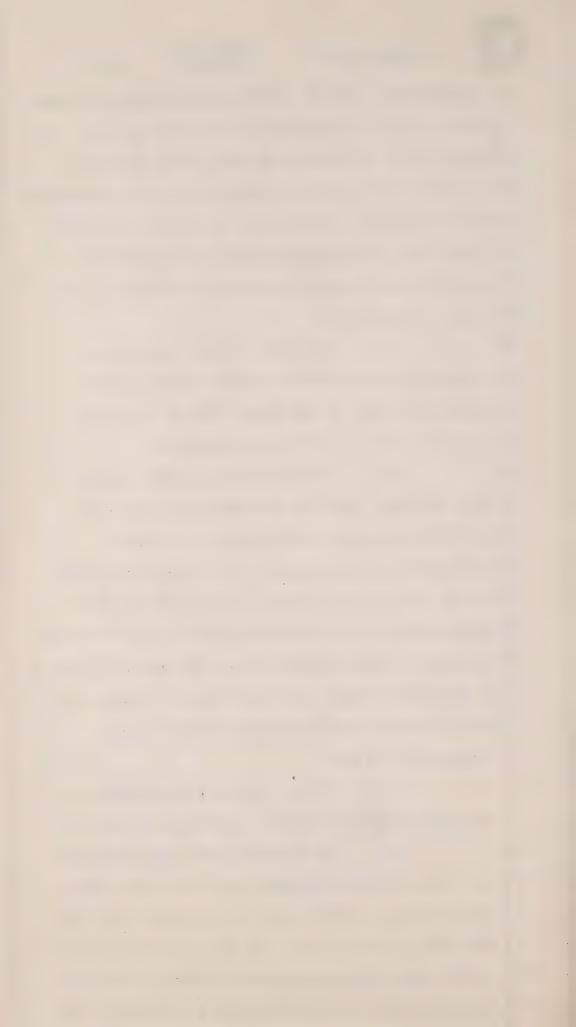
careful here. With St. John's, Newfoundland, the basis here is that the charges are not levied, are not allocated in the same way as they are in Districts in which the Minister of Transport is Pilotage Authority, but nevertheless, for example, in St. John's we have pilot boats being operated there by the Department, and this sum of money is disbursed, \$34,000.00 for these two boats.

Q. The last column, the extreme right-hand column entitled "Other", where does the money come from? Is the money voted by Parliament or does it come out of the pilotage fund?

A. One has to be a little careful. In some instances this does not represent cash outlay but rather non-cash items such as, for example, depreciation on pilot boats. Here we have \$5,000.00 for St. John's, Newfoundland, of which \$2,000.00 is depreciation on pilot boats, and here we have \$1,000.00 interest on undepreciated capital, and another \$2,000.00 on employees' fringe benefits. These, of course, are really non-cash items and do not represent any disbursement as such.

Q. I see. How do you establish the depreciation on pilot boats? According to what rule?

A. We depreciate the pilot boats on the basis of 5%, if my memory serves me right, and I think it does. But the valuation on which this 5% is based has to be looked at. It is not merely the value of the boats at the present time, it is the original estimated value. We provide it as a footnote to this



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1	effect. We provide the total on which this 5% is
2	computed.
3	Q. I see. It is always 5% on all boats
4	A. I'm not sure. All boats are
5	depreciated at the rate of 5%, which is a flat rate of
6	20-year life expectancy, one might say.
7	Q. So under the heading 'Non-cash
8	expenses" would you include depreciation on boats,
9	equipment, buildings and also the value of space
10	utilized, building space utilized by your section?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. Interest on undepreciated capital
13	and fringe benefits?
14	A. That is right.
15	Q. These would be non-capital expendi-
16	tures?
17	A. Yes, that is right. They are all
18	non-cash items, although one has to be careful. Why
19	I questioned this matter of depreciation on
20	accommodation, there are occasions on which we have to
21	pay for our accommodations.
22	Q. Would that appear from the financial
23	statements that you have to pay for your accommodations?
24	A. It appears where appropriate, yes.
25	For example, there is a rental charge, for example, in
26	Saint / John, New Brunswick it would be under "Adminis-
27	tration". Rental, there we are.
28	Q. This is rental of equipment?
29	A Tt would be under "Other" here.

A. It would be under "Other" here, but there is a charge made for this. I mention this



A.

AF R M		(ouoquon)
1	merely to show that	t we do not get our office space
2	free invariably.	We have to pay occasionally.
3	Q.	Now, referring to Schedule A,
4	which is a breakdor	wn of the vote money, it is subdivided
5	into various Distr	icts and covers administration and
6	pilot boat?	
7	Α.	That is right.
8	Q.	Now the first column is total money
9	albtted from the v	ote to the particular District in the
10	left-hand column?	
11	Α.	Yes.
12	Q.	The next one is entitled salary and
13	wages. Whose sala	ry and wages would that be?
14	A. Saint	Yes. There are none, of course,
15	in / John, as you	a see.
16	Q.	Let's take Sydney, Nova Scotia.
17	Α.	That would include the Superintenden
18	of Pilots, two cles	rks in the office and that is all.
19	Q.	That would include the local staff?
20	Α.	Local staff.
21	Q	Staff in the local Supervisor's
22	office?	
23	Α.	That is correct, yes.
24	ବ.	It would not include the salaries
25	of boatmen?	
26	Α.	No, boatmen's salaries appear here
27	in column 6, arithm	netical column.
28	ବ.	The next column is rental of
29	telecommunications	equipment?

Yes. Well, the Department pilotage



30

What is included in "Other"?

A.

organization has a telecommunication line from Seven 2 Islands to Montreal, and from Montreal up the Lakes, and 3 this is the charge. Q. Made against your vote money? 4 5 A . Yes. Q. The next column is entitled "Other". 6 That is a very broad statement. Would you know what is 7 included in "Other"? 8 9 Well, cleaning services for the 10 offices. Lots of small items. Stationery, for example. Occasionally we do have to buy stationery locally. 11 12 Most of the items which, for example, there is 13 some travelling that would be in here, local travelling of the local Supervisor or whatever. In fact all 14 15 the expenses of running the local office which do not 16 appear under the heading of salaries and rentals. In 17 other words, one might say it is an adjusting column. One adds these and gets to the total. 18 19 Q. The next one, total administrative 20 The next section is entitled "Pilot Boats"and 21 covers salaries, wages and allowances. That would be 22 strictly for the boat crew? 23 A. Yes. 24 Q. And repairs, of course it is repairs 25 to boats? 26 Α. Yes. 27 And the next column, fuel, that Q. 28 is easily understandable. The next column is "Other".

Well, very occasionally there is



additional equipment bought -- and here really this is in the nature of a ragbag which includes all these other -- all but the items already listed. That is to say, all the expenditures other than salaries, wages, repairs and fuel.

- Q. The extreme left-hand column is entitled "Salary and Allowances of DOT pilots".
- A. Well, here we have for an example salaries of these pilots and their allowance for living. They have a weekly or monthly allowance in lieu of accommodation and so on, and this is included here.
- Q. Will that include fringe benefits?

 These pilots participate in a superannuation plan of the government. Would that be included in the column "Salary and Allowances"?
- A. No, this statement is a cash statement, and does not include non-cash items such as that.
- Q So it would be contained in Schedule

 B?
 - A. Yes. Now here we have the Port
 Weller-Sarnia where there are a large number of these
 type of employees, and the recapitulation includes
 a very significant sum for fringe benefits which
 range to something of the order of 20% of their monetary
 salary.
 - Q. As I read the note 5 to Schedule B, fringe benefits were estimated at the rate of 19% of straight time payroll except for Port Weller and Labrador where the rate used was 12½%. Would you know



what is the difference between those two?

A. I haven't been specifically informed of this, but it must be because of the shorter year. They work eight months a year, so this is really a two-thirds factor and I presume it arises from that.

Q. Would you check on that in order that we may have an accurate answer?

Now, the last sheet of the first section of Exhibit 1295 is entitled "Statement of Capital Cost and Undepreciated Balance, Pilots Vessels, Buildings and Equipment"?

A. Yes. Well, here is indicated the District to which the pilot boat -- at which the pilot vessel is stationed is given. The number of the pilot boat itself, the year of building, the date it was acquired for the Department, the capital cost, and here in the next column, the provision for depreciation in the year concerned, which is 1960, and the accumulated depreciation to date at virtually this figure since the origin of this particular boat, summing up total depreciation of \$5,800.00 in the first instance, and with the balance remaining, which is the difference between the capital cost and this last total of accumulated depreciation.

Q. Now, new equipment which you install on board pilot boats such as radar, echo sounders or again if you renew the engine on a pilot boat, would that be shown in that statement?

A. It should increase the capital cost



or pilotage money?

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	shown in this column, in this first of	column, arithmetica
	column, and similarly it would serve	to a small extent
-	to increase the provision for depreci	lation and have
	its effect on the column.	
	Q. That would be an	expense, and we
STATE OF STREET, ST.	should be able to trace that expense	into vote money

- A. Indeed, yes.
- Q. Will you do it for me in the case of the pilot boat which was re-engined in 1960, pilot boat number 6, Halifax?
- A. Well, this will be included in the disbursement here. Here it would appear in this expense, included with a whole lot of other items, totalling \$103,000.00.
- Q. We should be able to trace that on Schedule A?
- A. It could be included in this \$17,000.00 in repairs although as a matter of fact it is not really repair. It is re-engining more properly than repairs.
- Q. Would you check if it is actually included under the heading "Repairs"?
- A. Without looking it up I couldn't be quite sure and I would have to review the details of the accounts to see where this has been put in, but it would have to go ultimately either in repairs or "Other", and the total in "Other" is not sufficient to sustain the disbursement of a sum of that magnitude, so it would appear it is in repairs.



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1	Q. Would you check it, please?
2	A. Yes, I will do that.
3	Q. Am I right in assuming that the
4	other parts of Exhibit 1295 contain similar information?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. And are based on figures coming
7	from the same sources?
8	A. That is right, sir. They are
9	identical in form, and they are made up in the same
10	fashion.
11	Q. Except that for 1961-62 in
12	the Statement of Revenue and Expenses under Receiver
13	General revenue, you differentiate between pilot
14	boat revenue and other revenue?
15	A. Yes, I see. I was just wondering
16	why, what is the difference or what is the reason for
17	this different layout here. Offhand I don't know why
18	we prepared it in a different form, but we certainly
19	did.
20	Q. Would it not be then because in
21	those Districts which show other Receiver General
22	revenue the pilots are public servants and that the
23	pilotage dues would strictly speaking be Receiver
24	General revenue?
25	A. Well, that amount, sir, does not
26	quite fit. As you see we have lifted other revenue
27	here in the Kingston District.
28	Q. For 1961-62, \$36,000.00?

Would you check on this particular Q.

Yes.

A.

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General revenue is?

Jones, dir (Jacques)

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A. Well, sir, we know what this is.

This is the recovery by the Receiver General of monies that were paid out to the District. In Kingston District it is a self-supporting District where, theoretically, the first charge on the revenue is the expenses, and the remainder is divided, subdivided between the American pilots and our own pilots.

item and see what this \$36,000.00 included in Receiver

MR. JACQUES: I see.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have a problem about the reconciliation of the financial statements which we have. I see that the statements you have are for statistical purposes because they are in round figures to the nearest thousand dollars and I also see that they are for fiscal years while all the statements since 1960, with which we have been provided, are for calendar years. How do they tally?

THE WITNESS: Perhaps I should explain that a number of years ago we decided that the calendar year was a more convenient period under which to keep our pilotage operation and at that time we issued instructions henceforth we would move on to this, realizing we thought it was a minor difficulty that there would not be a clear comparison between the figures prepared on the government operation which, of course, is on the fiscal year, April 1st, and our own. That isn't true and we are confronted with this difference now.

If we take a nine months period of one year and add three months to the remainder, the



Jones, dir (Jacques)

figures should be precisely the same.

THE CHAIRMAN: So in 1962-1963 in order to find out what you show in your Exhibit here, number 1295, (3), I will have to take from April, 1962 to March, inclusive, 1963, and add from the financial statement onto this and then I should have these figures you have shown?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. This sounds a formidable task in the river Districts because it is a quiescent period. The January to March figures just by straight comparison do not vary very considerably.

THE CHAIRMAN: That would not be true for St. John or New Brunswick?

THE WITNESS: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: Nor British Columbia?

THE WITNESS: Exactly.

THE CHAIRMAN: So for British Columbia you would be obliged to do that calculation I just mentioned?

any fluctuation in the river operations between one year and another, nine months at the end of one year would perhaps tally with three months on the other end. There is no guarantee this would happen, of course.

of only the calendar year that is reflected as the fiscal year? For instance, the revenue of the District would be the revenue for 12 months from April, 1962. You would have just the calendar year, January to January?

THE WITNESS: In our statements of pilotage



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operations they are on a calendar year basis but on these statements, which are prepared by the Department's operation, conforming with our Department procedure report, these are fiscal years.

THE CHAIRMAN: I suppose they are computed not from the annual statement of the Districts but from the monthly reports of the Districts?

THE WITNESS: Yes, essentially this is so, yes.

MR. JACQUES: My Lord, I am now referring to the Annual Statistical Report for Marine Services and Air Services for the fiscal year 1962-1963 for the Department of Transport. The documents have not been filed yet, My Lord. I wonder if Your Lordship wishes to give a number for these reports which we have in the library for several years back.

THE CHAIRMAN: So that you could compare the available information with what we have already? MR. JACQUES: Yes, My Lord.

> THE CHAIRMAN: I think it is Exhibit No. 1340. THE SECRETARY: Can you give us a description?

MR. JACQUES: A bundle entitled "The Annual Statistical Report on Marine Services and Air Services, published by the Department of Transport".

THE SECRETARY: For which years?

MR. JACQUES: 1960-61, to date.

--- EXHIBIT NO. 1340: Bundle entitled 'The Annual Statistical Report on Marine Services and Air Services, published by the Department of Transport".

MR. JACQUES: Q. Captain Jones, would you

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Jones, dir (Jacques)

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We have Port Weller-Sarnia for 1962-1963 listed as \$542,000.00. The figures are rather difficult to read but I think this is quite clear. \$542,000.00 and a further \$49,000.00 for District #3, so-called, the Lake Superior District.

revenue of the District Port Weller-Sarnia for 1962-1963?

look at Exhibit 1295 and tell me what has been the

- Q. So it makes a total of \$591,000.00?
- No, excuse me. This \$591,000.00 Α. is the difference between these two. Is this 542? THE CHAIRMAN: Everything you say here is taken down by the Reporter.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. JACQUES: Q. The question again is: What is the revenue for the Port Weller-Sarnia pilotage area for 1962-1963?

- It is \$542,000.00. A.
- Would you look up the annual Q. statistical report for 1962-1963, page 15, Schedule 7, where it shows the revenue for that same District as being \$615,505.00?
- This is explained in part by the fact that in this red book report they included District 3 in this figure of Port Weller-Sarnia. In other words the caption on the left hand is not complete. It should read --
 - Q. It is misleading?
- It is misleading. It should read A. Port Weller-Sarnia and District 3.



Jones, dir

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"Revenue".

(adddes) 1000
Q. If you wish we shall check another
figure. The Quebec Pilotage District revenue is shown
in the red book as \$135,380.00. What revenue would
you have in Exhibit 1295?
A. This is the Department of Transport
revenue and is not the revenue referred to in the
statement of the Pilotage Authority. It reads for
Quebec \$1,183,000.00 and here we have the Receiver
General payment made of \$136,000.00. This is pilot boat
revenue.
Q. If you wish we shall check another
one. St. John Pilotage District, which is shown as
\$13,720.00?
A. The total revenue of our District
was \$120,000.00 and the Receiver General revenue, which
appears here, is listed as \$15,000.00 in round figures.
Q Would you know the reason for the
difference between the two figures?
A. The difference here is
Q. The difference between the red
book and Exhibit 1295, if you wish?
A. There is a difference of \$1,000.00
here. In other words, we list this as \$15,000.00 and
in the Department report it is listed as \$13,720.00,
a difference of \$1,080.00.
Q. Would you know the reason for the

difference between the two figures?

A.

This is revenue. This is cash.

Q. I am sorry. The red book is entitled



AF E M	
1	A. I am sorry. This is the difference
2	but we list here the monies
3	Q. By "here" you mean in Exhibit 1295?
4	A. Yes. We list not only the actual
5	cash received but also monies which are due us and
6	yet unpaid at the termination of the period.
7	Here in the red book I think this
8	is I believe it is cash and as such is shortened by
9	the amount of outstandings of \$1,200.00.
10	Q. So the heading "Revenue" would be
11	misleading?
12	A. Yes, it would be misleading in that
13	sense. It is not revenue in an accounting sense. It
14	is cash.
15	THE CHAIRMAN: It all depends on the type
16	of accounting you have?
17	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
18	THE CHATRMAN: Do you still have many
19	more questions?
20	MR. JACQUES: Yes, My Lord.
21	THE CHAIRMAN: I think we will adjourn for
22	ten minutes.
23	A SHORT RECESS.
24	MR. JACQUES: Q. Now, for everybody's
25	benefit, let us start again with Exhibit 1295. You
26	have figures showing revenues. All right, what do you
27	mean by "revenue" in these documents?
28	A. We mean by revenue, those monies

which are either received or were due and would in due course be paid but not necessarily were paid. In other

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1 words --

Q. Excuse me. It would represent the total billings for that year?

A. That is true. That is correct, unless there were some write-offs, which there were not.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: That would be the total billings less the amount that was unpaid?

THE WITNESS: No, sir. The amount that was unpaid in the previous years would have appeared in the revenue for that year notwithstanding the fact that the cash had not been paid in that year. In other words, we are using "revenue" here in the strict accounting sense of the term revenue, whereas on occasions we find it is used rather loosely and just means collection.

We mean not collections, we mean money actually collected and money that should have been collected.

MR. JACQUES: Q. Let me see now. You have got the beginning of the year and the end of the year.

You might have collected in January money for which the bill was sent in December?

A. That item would be revenue in the previous year.

- Q. In the previous year?
- A. Yes.
- Q. So in fact the revenue as shown on Exhibit 1295 would be the total billings for the year, paid or not paid?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Where did you get these figures from?
 - A. These figures are prepared through



sources of material supplied by local officers and coordinated and put in this form by the people in the pilotage group or with the assistance of a financial services group who are, of course, chartered accountants, for the most part.

Q. Is the accuracy of the reports from the local Supervisors checked?

A. Yes, it is checked. We have auditors visit these offices approximately once a year and in the Great Lakes Basin for certain once a year and in other Districts periodically but not necessarily exactly once a year.

THE CHAIRMAN: Checked for what?

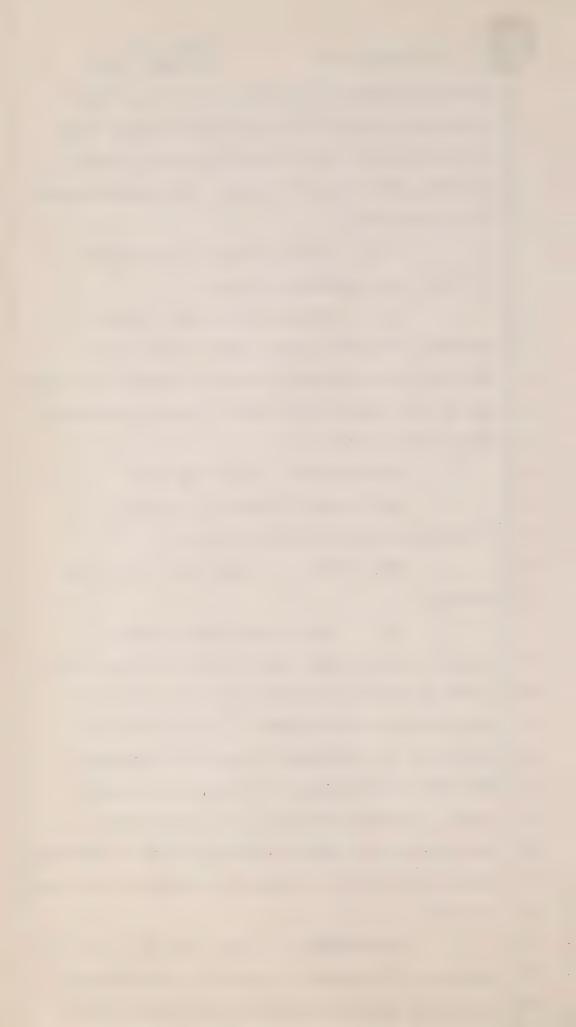
THE WITNESS: Checked for accuracy, arithmetically and accounting accuracy.

MR. JACQUES: Q. What about the billing accuracy?

A. Yes. When I said arithmetic accuracy I really meant the accuracy in billing people.

I must say they do not check every bill. I am not informed as to what the order of spot checking is adopted but it is presumed it would be a percentage spot check or possibly all the bills over a certain amount. I am not informed on that point but they do audit both as to arithmetic accuracy and as to accounting, the propriety of the accounting procedures that are being followed.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do they check as to the legal accuracy, as to whether the entries or expenditures or collections are made according to the by-law or not?



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THE WITNESS: No, sir, they don't get into 2 that aspect of the matter at all. 3 THE CHAIRMAN: So it is only arithmetically? 4 THE WITNESS: Yes, it is limited in that 5 sense. 6 THE CHAIRMAN: So it would be better to go 7 to the company for that if the by-laws and the 8 resolutions and authority were not checked every time. but 9 The auditor is supposed to check that/possibly because 10 of the complexity of the subject they have to deal with 11 they do not go very deeply into that aspect of it. 12 MR. JACQUES: Q. We have established that 13 revenue as used in Exhibit No. 1295 means the total 14 billings for a given period? 15 A. Yes. 16 Q. Which is the first of March of one 17 year to the 30th of April the next year? 18 A. Yes, the 30th of March. 19 The 1st of April to the 30th of Q. 20 March? 21 Α. Yes. 22 Money paid to pilots. What is that? Q. 23 That briefly is the wages that are 24 paid to pilots but inasmuch as there is nothing out-25 standing in this item, revenue and cash disbursement 26 normally would be the same figure. 27 I suggest to you that you do not use Q. 28 the same basis for revenue and for monies paid to pilots

because the pilots may have revenue coming to them from one particular year for which billing was done in that

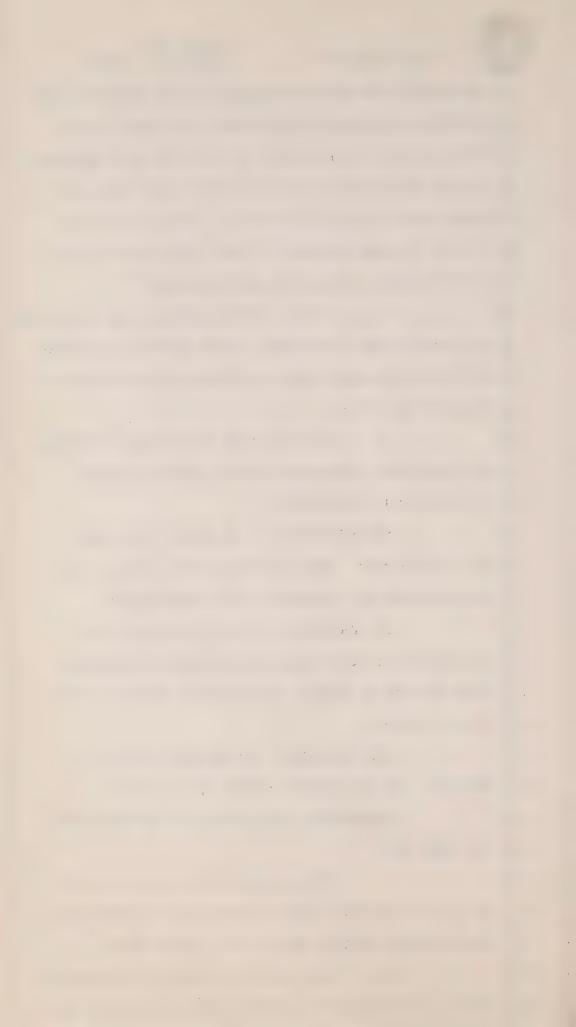


Jones, dir

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1	particular year and yet not paid in that particular year
2	and they would not be able to get that money during
3	that year so I would submit it would not show as money
4	paid to pilots so you do not use the same basis for
5	money paid to pilots as revenue; unless we say that
6	revenue is cash receipts for that year because money
7	paid to pilots is based on cash receipts?
8	A. Well, I must explain I was addressing
9	my remarks here to the Great Lakes operation primarily
10	and here, of course, paid to pilots was salaries that
11	are paid to pilots.
12	Q. We will take as an example Halifax
13	for 1962-1963. Could we have the financial report
14	for Halifax for 1962-1963?
15	THE SECRETARY: I am afraid they might
16	not be available. They would be at the office. We
17	only have the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.
18	MR. JACQUES: If it is convenient, we
19	can postpone further examination on these documents
20	until we have an example of the annual report of the
21	local District.
22	THE SECRETARY: You can take Quebec or
23	Montreal, for that matter, which we have here.
24	MR.JACQUES: All right, let us take Quebec
25	for 1962-1963.
26	We are not going to get anywhere,
27	My Lord, because the annual reports are calendar year
28	reports while Exhibit 1295 is of a fiscal year.

of the word "revenue" on Exhibit 1295, that it is cash

So, would you check on the meaning





received for the year?

A. Yes, for places like Sydney and Halifax and so on but I must say I did not mention it at the time, I was directing my remarks to the Great Lakes pilotage, but it is perfectly true in such Districts as our own domestic districts it is cash here. For that reason the word "revenue" is a little bit misleading. It is not precise enough.

- Q. If you wish, we shall not make any reference to the Great Lakes District. We will deal with that later. We will concern ourselves with Districts administered by the Minister; so I think it is agreed that the word "revenue" actually means cash receipts for the particular year?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. Or a period. And paid to pilots is actually money paid to pilots and pension fund is actual money paid to pension fund?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And expenses would be on the same basis?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Because if you take Halifax as an example, you have a revenue of \$210,000.00, paid to pilots \$198,000.00, pension fund \$10,000.00 and other expenses \$2,000.00 and if you add the last three figures it makes \$210,000.00?
 - A. Exactly.
 - Q. So revenue is cash receipts?
 - A. Yes.



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COMMISSIONER RENWICK: My Lord, I would like to question that at the moment. To my thinking anticipated receipts would be revenue for the year the same as in any commercial enterprise. Your accounts receivable may be \$2,000,000.00. This would be for the same year.

Now looking at British Columbia, here, for example, in the year 1963 to 1964 I see their gross revenue was \$1,372,000.00. If you get a time lag between billing and actually having the money in hand of about two weeks, which might not be unreasonable, then you would be out so many thousand dollars in your accounting, if you did not anticipate payment of those billings -- although it is perfectly legitimate and perfectly reasonable that accounts receivables are treated as cash in hand. If they are not collected they are written off next year and that always balances it up.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. Well, your comments are quite correct. Obviously monies expected to be collected are assets in much the same way as money that is already in the bank, but the statement made up here is on a cash basis -- the amount of cash that was collected, the amount of cash that was paid over to the pilots, the amount of pension fund which was remitted to the Receiver General and the "Other Expenses" which subdivisions, three in number, total the gross collections. For domestic Districts this is so and we have what one might call a memorandum carrying forward what is outstanding, and it does not appear here. We



 directly collected.

COMMISSIONER RENWICK: As long as we

have not listed this outstanding revenue which is not

COMMISSIONER RENWICK: As long as we understand that, it is clear. I think it is wrong.

THE WITNESS: Well, this is the cash basis on which this is done. Some other statements are prepared in the same fashion. They do not give an appraisal of the profitability of the operations, it is perfectly true. They are really factual statements of money transactions that have taken place.

COMMISSIONER RENWICK: Thank you.

MR. ERISSET: Does that apply to pilot boats too or just cash receipts?

THE WITNESS: Well, no, sir. In some other instances, as you recall, we have ennumerated what one might be pleased to call non-cash items, such as depreciation charges and so on, so it does not apply in all. I am afraid the presentation is quite complex.

MR. JACQUES: Q. So the revenue figures you obtained from the local Supervisor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they are checked for mathematical accuracy and they are incorporated in this statement, Exhibit 1295?

A. That is correct.

Q. What about the expenses? Who gives you the figures relating to expenses? Where do you get that from?

A. Some of these expenses, for the most part they also arise and we are informed of them



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received an invoice relating to expenses for the

previous year and it would not have been shown on the

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from the local office. The local office, for example, prepares a point sheet and an operating statement showing all these operations and items and from that statement they are incorporated here. Occasionally there are some head office items also that go in, and you have seen examples of them where we compute fringe benefits, for example, and so on in our Great Lakes operation, and these are produced in head office, not in the field. Let us limit ourselves to the column "Other Expenses" under the revenue which is collected and is dispersed for pilots. In our domestic Districts: this Α. is what you are referring to? Take Halifax for example? Q. _ A. The Halifax expenses -- all of these here are supplied by the local office. That is to say, the breakdown and the disposal and what has happened to the revenue; they are all incorporated here. The Receiver General total ---Just a minute. And these "Other Q. . Expenses" are for one fiscal year? They are for one fiscal year, yes. Would they be the amount of invoices paid or invoices received during that calendar year? The cash payment of those collections is shown in this total here.

So in 1963-1964 they might have



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statement of the previous year, but on the 1963-1964 statement?

- "invoices" I thought you first meant "receivables" -invoices we sent out which were in due course paid.

 But the same applies here to the invoices we are
 debited with. If they do not come in in the year to
 which they apply they do not appear anywhere. They
 are paid the next year and they appear in that next
 year's figures.
- Q. So this does not show really what the operation has been in one District for any given year?
- A. No, that is right. The profitability or otherwise lacks this refinement of such items as you refer to.
- Q. "Receiver General revenue" -- what would that be?
 - A. That is solely cash also.
- Q. As paid to the Receiver General or as received by the local Authority?
- A. I am not quite sure; I think it is as received by the local Authority, although there is very little difference indeed between those two times. They are remitted periodically at short intervals from the local office, so there is unlikely to be very much discrepancy between those two figures on those two bases.
- Q. What about the operating expenses; where do you get these figures from? They are included





in Schedule A for cash operating expenses and for noncash expenses in Schedule B. Where do you get these figures?

- A. These are obtained from the Financial Services in head office and not from the field in general.
- Q. Would your section, the Pilotage Division, check these figures in any way or are they just supplied to you as a whole and you incorporate them in your report?
- A. The latter is very largely the case. We do keep track of one or two certain types of items such as repairs to pilot vessels, which are quite large sometimes, and we keep running totals.

 Therefore we are in a position to check figures supplied by Financial Services. But in general the answer is no, they are supplied to us.
- Q. With respect to Schedule A I do not know if you are able to answer this question. It is entitled "Statement of Cash Expenses paid from vote 226 for fiscal year 1963-1964." What does that mean? Does it mean that it is money paid out of a vote and to be included in this Schedule it must have been paid?
 - A. Actually paid out.
 - Q. During that fiscal year?
- A. That is correct, and the fact that it leaves outstanding certain bills that we have not yet paid is irrelevant and is not reflected in this statement.
 - Q. Is it possible that, say, within vote



226 for the fiscal year 1963-1964 monies would have been used to pay for expenses for the previous year?

A. Oh, yes, it is quite possible.

For example, if we were building a pilot vessel it may well be that the progress payments given at the end of the fiscal year might be a certain figure but the work done on the vessel at that precise moment would be in excess of that and we would owe the builder so much more. But while it was owed it would not yet appear as paid.

- Q. And it would not be included in Schedule A of that year?
 - A. No, not as a disbursement item.
- Q. With respect to Schedule B, non-cash expenses for fiscal year, do you know the basis on which this is calculated?

an estimate of the rate of obsolescence of the vessel concerned and the capital value for the purpose of writing off the depreciation as established and at a given rate a sum is set aside each year so that in theory at the end of the life of the boat this entire money has been taken care of and in theory there is a sum of money available for the purchase of a new vessel. This is largely theory though. We do not replace the vessel by one of precisely the same cost or for that matter size, but nevertheless this is done in an endeavour to determine the cost of the pilot boat operation. There is a charge levied against the industry, which was an approximate fraction -- very





roughly about one-half (it is less than that for some) -and we use these figures to endeavour to determine
what is the cost of our pilot boats taking into account
the capital cost.

- Q. With respect to the mention of "employees' fringe benefits" appearing in Schedule B, what does that represent?
- A. That represents a number of benefits including death benefit, pensions, sick benefit for being off.
 - Q. Sick leave ?
- A. Sick leave and so on, and it is variously estimated ranging from about 15% to something of the order of 23% according to whether the man elects to take some of these or whether he is in a position to elect to take some of these. For example, if he has been in the service less than 24 months he cannot take advantage of the pension benefit and therefore his fringe benefit is a less percentage of his monetary salary by that fact.
- Q. Why is it included in a statement of non-cash expenses?
- A. There is no cash payment during that period to cover this sum. For example, a pilot might receive \$1,425.00 per month and in theory in addition to that he receives a further -- very approximately it is 12% listed there. It is really on a 12-month basis. It would be something in the neighbourhood of 20%. There is no cash transferred in this operation. It is merely a benefit that the man enjoys and may later



18599 turn out to actuality, but in the meantime it is merely 2 a potential benefit. 3 Q. So you include it in the statement 4 of non-cash expenses because it is a potential liability 5 as far as you are concerned? A. That is correct. 6 7 Q. And this statement does not show 8 what has actually been paid to the pilots by way of 9 fringe benefits? I should not say to pilots; excuse me 10 -- paid by way of fringe benefits to employees? 11 A. That is correct. 12 Q. Could we find that out somewhere 13 in the statements? 14 A. How much we have paid out of these 15 fringe benefits? We could. I am not in a position to 16 say. It must be a very, very small sum to date. 17 What do you include in the word 18 "employees" used in Schedule B? 19 Well, we include here employees --20 primarily, for example, there are the pilots in the 21 Great Lakes Basin and also our boatmen. 22 I show you Exhibit 1146, which is 23 a schema of the Nautical and Pilotage Division of the 24 Department. In the expression "employees" as used in 25 Schedule B of Exhibit 1295 for 1963 - 1964, what would 26 be included? 27 A. It would include the names ---

Q. Wait a minute. It is very difficult to follow. Roughly there are four sections under the Chief Nautical and Pilotage Division. There is the

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Superintendent, Nautical Regulations; the Superintendent, Nautical Examination; the Supervisor, Registry of 2 Shipping; and lastly the Superintendent of Pilotage? 3 A. Yes. Well, these items appear here 4 under the title of "employees' fringe benefits". 5 are benefits that accrue to the employees in our 6 pilotage operation in the field. Against each 7 District would be, as I have said, the boatmen, the 8 pilots (if they were Civil Service employees), the 9 dispatchers, the accountants, the clerks, the Superintend-10 ent or the Supervisor, and so on. 11 Q. Would it include the Signal Service 12 13 people? A. It would. The Signal Service 14 people are all under Pilotage on Signal Service. The 15 16 operation is really one and indivisible in that sense. So in short it would include all 17 the employees listed under the Superintendent of 18 19 Pilotage? A. That is correct. 20 Q. Including the Superintendent? 21 No; for the Superintendent, the 22 A. head office people, we have listed them here in the 23 locality, in Goose Bay, Sydney and so on. 24 25 I am sorry. It shows a fringe 26 benefit of \$13,000.00? That is right, and down in that item 27

Q. So "employees" mentioned in Schedule

B would mean all the employees under the Superintendent

are the head office people.

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of Pilotage in Ottawa, including the office Superintendent?

> Α. That is correct.

MR. LALONDE: And the Civil Service pilots in Port Weller-Sarnia?

> THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. JACQUES: Q. We referred to Exhibit 1146. My friend, Mr. Lalonde, wishes me to clarify one point. Exhibit 1146 gives the names of all the pilots whether they are civil servants or not, but the Exhibit makes a difference between pilots who are civil servants and pilots who are not. Where pilots are civil servants it is indicated in Exhibit 1146.

Captain, can you give the Commission any explanation of the various Schedules contained in the Annual Statistical Report, the red book? Are you able to explain these things?

No. I am not. I am not familiar with that red book in any detail at all. This is not prepared by our Division.

Q., I understand that it is prepared by the --

- Financial Services. A.
- Q. Financial Services?
- Α. Yes, although I see immediately that one of the figures here tallies with the exact same figures that we show here, namely the 1962-1963 operation expenditures for Port Weller-Sarnia. However, in general I am not able to speak authoritatively on that.



Jones, dir (Jacques) 18602

MR.JACQUES: I think, My Lord, it might be proper to ask that someone appear before the Commission to explain these annual statistical reports because in some cases the figures do not agree with Exhibit 1295.

THE CHAIRMAN: This is a fact; those documents are a fact and we have to take care in our report to explain what they are. So we shall have some explanation of that.

MR. JACQUES: Q. Would you know to whom this document, the red book, is distributed?

A. No, sir, I am not aware to whom this goes.

THE SECRETARY: If I may be permitted, I merely want to ask one question for the purpose of clarification, My Lord. It is noted that the information contained in these statements, annual statements, are for the fiscal years 1960-61 through to 1963-64, derived from information obtained from the various departmental statistics; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE SECRETARY: The question that I want to ask you now relates to the purposes for which these statements are compiled. Are they compiled for the information to be sent over to the Financial Division of the Department of Transport, or were these statements compiled for the Commission only or what was the purpose? What is the purpose of the statement? Is it for your information or what, since it is made from statements coming from the Districts which are on a



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may ask?

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calendar year, and this is fiscal year, March to April or April to March?

THE WITNESS: I may explain that formerly we made no such statements as this, and it has not been until recent years that this has been required.

THE SECRETARY: Required by whom, if I

THE WITNESS: That we have been asked to provide them, and the Financial Services were very much involved in them. I think that they initiated these statements with us working with them on the statements. We did not primarily draw up this type of statement ourselves for our own use. The answer is no, we did not.

THE SECRETARY: Do I take it from your answer these statements are intended for the information of the Financianl Services Division of the Department?

THE WITNESS: Yes, and they initiated the preparation.

THE SECRETARY: So presumably they will be able to explain the reason why the information contained in these statements is not necessarily the same as the information that appears in the red book?

THE WITNESS: Yes, they should be able to explain that.

THE SECRETARY: Thank you very much.

MR. JACQUES: Might I suggest that crossexamination on these documents take place now in order to keep the record straight because I am moving to a totally different field. I do not think there is any



Jones, cr-ex (Lalonde)

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CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

Q. Captain Jones, I notice that the fringe benefits allocated in 1960-61 are estimated at 19% except for Port Weller and Labrador where the rate used was 12½%. I think you answered this question but I missed the answer. What was the reason for the difference?

objection from other counsel. It might be easier for

Your Lordship when you read the evidence afterwards.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right.

A. Both in Port Weller and in Labrador these people work for fractions of the year only. In fact, in Goose Bay they work about six months and in the Great Lakes Basin for eight months, and therefore they do not enjoy the full year's coverage. It is really that fraction of the year.

As a matter of fact, I may add, the pilots of the Great Lakes have asked that their annual salary be distributed over the whole year so that they may get this additional higher rate of fringe benefit, but no action has been taken on that.

- Q. It is still under consideration?
- A. Well, in fact, the answer was no, to be frank.
 - Q. It was turned down?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now you go on in 1961-62 to state that fringe benefits were carried at the rate of $15\frac{1}{2}\%$ of straight time payroll. Schedule B of 1961-62. What



happened there? We go down from 19 to $15\frac{1}{2}$, and I forget, about $12\frac{1}{2}$?

A. Well, I'm not able to say exactly, but in principle this takes place if there are a large number -- an influx of civil servants to the service.

In the earlier years they were not permitted to enjoy the benefit, for example, of the pension fund.

Q. Yes?

A. And so their fringe benefits, expressed in percentage, is smaller. This is essentially the reason, but why it comes to exactly 15%, I'm afraid I can't say.

- Q. On this Schedule B, 1961-62, there would apply the straight rate of $15\frac{1}{2}\%$ fringe benefit for everybody? Would you look at Schedule B for 1961-1962, the last line at the bottom of the page?
 - A. Yes, $15\frac{1}{2}\%$ of straight time payroll.
 - Q. And this would apply for everybody?
- A. I may say that this was presumably found to be -- this is the actual amount expressed in a percentage term, although I merely say that as a plausible explanation. I cannot assure you that it is so. The people who prepared this statement evidently found it so.
- Q. 1962-63, you still go on with $15\frac{1}{2}\%$, and 1963-64, it may have been a typing error, but it was down to 15% on my sheet here. Is there a particular reason why the $\frac{1}{2}\%$ --
- A. Well, I doubt very much if it is a typographical error. It is probably there were few



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people taken on, as you recall during this time, and it might have resulted in an aggregate fringe benefit which, expressed in terms of percantage, came to 15%, but I would have to look into that to be sure.

I am told that it is a typing error.

- Q. It is $15\frac{1}{2}\%$?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You state that the fringe benefits would vary from 15 to 23% in the Civil Service?
- A. Yes, I said that, and this is an estimate on a man, for example, 23%, taking every possible benefit he was eligible for.
- Q. I see. And that is a recognized portion in the Civil Service generally?

A This figure was given us by Personnel, and I have accepted it as being correct.

Q. I would like to draw your attention to the expenses of the Ottawa headquarters from 1960-61 to 1963-64. I have made a rapid calculation of the increase in total operating expenses. If you take the first page, the first summary of each year, the increase in total operating expenses excluding headquarters, from 1960-61 to 1963-64, with an increase in total operating expenses at headquarters for the same period. If you look at 1960-61, on the first page you have \$1,863,000.00 as a total?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. You subtract \$77,000.00, and I get \$1,529,000.00?
 - A. \$77,000.00 off \$1,800,000.00 --



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anyway?

1	Q. I'm sorry. I will raise this
2	question later. It was an error in calculation here.
3	I made it too rapidly.
4	If you wish, take the salaries
5	and wages, a piece of each only let's leave out
6	total expenses for the time being
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. Go to Schedule A.
9	A. 1960-61 it is listed as aggregate
10	of \$336,000.00. This is for pilot boats.
11	THE SECRETARY: Salaries and wages?
12	THE WITNESS: Is it under administration?
13	MR. LALONDE: Q. \$68,000.00 for Ottawa,
14	I understand.
15	A. For 1960-61, salaries and wages,
16	administration.
17	Q. It is \$57,000.00?
18	A. That is correct.
19	Q. Then if you go to 1963-64 it
20	goes up to \$86,000.00 ?
21	A. Yes. That \$86,000.00 includes
22	\$15,000.00 of senior officials.
23	Q. Yes. CNP?
24	A. And DMR.
25	Q. Director of Marine Regulations?
26	A. Yes.
27	Q. And CNP?
28	A. Chief, Nautical and Pilotage.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is included in both



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E WITNESS: Yes.

. LALONDE: Q. We can take these figures as such, and the figure for 1961-62 is \$63,000.00, and for 1962-63, \$90,000.00?

- Α. Excuse me, is it \$57,000.00 for 1960-61?
- \$57,000.00, and then you have Q. 1961-62, \$63,000.00.
 - 1962-63 is \$90,000.00? Α.
- Q. Yes, 1961-62 is \$63,000.00. You don't seem to be able to find it.
- Yes, I have it. \$63,000.00. I Α. am very sorry.
- Q. Then you go from the first year, \$57,000.00, the second year is \$63,000.00, the third year is \$90,000.00 and the fourth year is \$86,000.00?
 - A . Yes.
- Which from 1960 to 1964 would Q. represent an increase of roughly 50%?
 - A. That is correct.
- Will you look at the administration expenses and take salaries and wages again as the only basis, and if you look at Montreal, for instance -let's take the first year and the last year, Montreal, Schedule A, 1960-61, where you have \$110,000.00?
 - Α. That is correct, sir.
- If you go now to 1963-64 you have Q a figure of \$97,000.00?
 - That is correct. A.
 - Which in this particular case would Q.



	Jones, cr-ex ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. (Lalonde) 18609
1	represent a decrease in the salaries and wages at
2	Montreal for the three Districts of Cornwall, Montreal
3	Harbour and Montreal, Quebec; is that correct?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. Then if you take B.C., 1960-61,
6	you have \$67,000.00?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. And in 1963-64 you have \$65,000.00?
9	A. That is correct, sir, yes.
10	Q. Which still again would represent
11	a decrease of \$2,000.00 in that case in the salaries
12	and wages over the last four years.
13	If you take the Quebec case you
14	will notice it was \$50,000.00 in 1960-61?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. And now it is \$67,000.00?
17	A. Yes, sir, that is correct.
18	Q. Do you know any particular reason
19	why the cost of salaries and wages at headquarters
20	would have increased about 50% in the last four years
21	while in the most important Districts it either
22	decreased or increased much less proportionately?
23	A. Yes. In part these changes reflect
24	both increases that have taken place in the interim,
25	and also
26	Q. Increases in what?
27	A. Increases in salary level.

Q. I see.

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And also there have been absences --A. vacancies arising, for example, in Quebec, for some



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considerable time where we were lacking a Supervisor, and this reflects in the lower cost.

- Q. Could it not be that in effect this would show a greater concentration of personnel in Ottawa compared to the personnel required in the various Districts locally? Certainly the increases in salaries are not limited to Ottawa. They would go down the line pretty well?
- A. This is true. In the Districts there have been very little increase in personnel, in numbers of personnel, while in head office there has been a number -- for example in this period we kept a great deal more statistics. As you recall possibly, we started keeping data on pilot revenue and so on in headquarters by means of punch cards, and this took, of course, a number of people.
 - Q. Yes?
- A. But other than that there have been no -- with one exception -- there has been no change in the technical level during that time.
- Q. In effect if you look at B.C. and Montreal, I submit to you there were very few vacancies in personnel between 1960 and 1964.
- A. No, with the exception of the Supervisor, but I should add I am reminded that in this last year we took a number, a significant number of casuals to prepare statements for the Royal Commission, and this of course is reflected in the increased salaries of headquarters.
 - Q. Would you have started this even in



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1	1962-63, because in 1962-63 your expenses in salaries
2	and wages were \$4,000.00 higher than in 1963-64.
3	A. Certainly, yes, we started during
4	part of that time.
5	Q. With all this additional
6	personnel, you are not quite ready yet for this
7	Commission?
8	A. I wouldn't say that, sir.
9	MR. LALONDE: Well, we have to wait for you
10	I have no more questions on this, My Lord.
11	THE CHAIRMAN: So now we will adjourn until
12	tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.
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14	WHEREUPON THE HEARING WAS ADJOURNED AT 5:00 P.M.
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ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

PILOTAGE

HEARINGS

HELD AT

OTTAWA

VOLUME No.:

DATE:

145

Sept. 23, Lych

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON MARINE PILOTAGE

Proceedings of the hearing held in the Exchequer Court Building, Ottawa, Ontario, Wednesday, the 23rd day of September, 1964.

COMMISSION:

The Honourable Mr. Justice Bernier

Member

Chairman

Mr. Robert K. Smith
Mr. Harold A. Renwick

Member

Mr. Gilbert Nadeau

Secretary

COMMISSION COUNSEL:

Mr. Maurice Jacques

PRESENT:

Mr. J. Brisset, Q.C.

for the Shipping Federation of Canada

Mr. Marc Lalonde

for the Federation of St.

Lawrence River Pilots;

Corporation of the Lower

St. Lawrence Pilots; Corporation of Montreal Harbour

Pilots; Corporation of the

Mid-St.Lawrence Pilots;

Corporation of the St.

Lawrence River and Seaqay

Pilots; Corporation of the

Upper St. Lawrence Pilots

Mr. R. Langiois

for the Canadian Merchant Service Guild





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ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONTARIO 2 INDEX TO WITNESSES 3 NAME 4 5 18612 - 18686 JONES, CAPTAIN D. R. 6 18698 - 18704 18706 - 18758 7 8 DIXON, P. T. 18687 - 18698 18704 - 18706 9 10 11 12 INDEX TO EXHIBITS 13 14 NO. DESCRIPTION 15 16 1341 Statement of Canadian share of 18657 revenue and deductions therefrom 17 in Great Lakes Districts Nos 2 and 3, 1961, 1962 and 1963. 18 19 1342 Annual financial report as at March 31, 1963, issued by the Department of Transport. 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

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Ottawa, Ontario, Wednesday, September 23, 1964

--- Upon commencing at 10.00 a.m.

D. R. JONES, recalled

THE CHAIRMAN: Before we start, I just wish to inform you that the agenda I gave you the other day will be firm now; meaning that on the week of October 19th we will have a hearing and on the week of November 2nd we will have a second hearing if the evidence is not finished and then we have Pleadings on the weeks of the 23rd and 30th of November and our trip to New York will take place some time during the week of the 26th of October. We do not know exactly whether we will be there on a Wednesday or Tuesday. We are making arrangements We plan to be two or three days there and if any counsel are interested in accompanying us, our Secretary will be able to tell you in a few days our programme

THE SECRETARY: I might also add, my lord, that there have been minor changes in the hearing schedule pertaining to next week. We have listed on the agenda for this week the Department of Labour on the 25th. They will be coming instead on September 29th, next Tuesday, and the National Harbours Board, which was originally placed on the schedule for September 15th will be on September 30th, the last day of the month.





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October 2nd remains firm for Canadian Western Services and October 1st anything 1eft over from this week will be heard.

MR. JACQUES: On September 28th the International Association ---

THE SECRETARY: That remains firm.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR, LALONDE:

Q. . Captain Jones, we saw yesterday that the salaries and wages of the headquarters had increased by 50 per cent in the last four years while the expenses of your other main districts either decreased somewhat or increased slightly.

Now, if we were to look at the total expenses, that is not only salaries and wages, but the total expenses including the non-cash expenditures and all other cash expenditures, we have the following figures, have we not: for 1960-1961 you have a total of \$1,863,000?

- A . Yes.
- You have out of that \$77,000 for the Ottawa Headquarters?
 - That is correct.
- Q. . Which leaves on my corrected figures of yesterday, \$1,786,000?
 - Yes, that is right, sir.
- Now, if you go to 1963-1964 you see Q. \$1,832,000?
 - Α. Yes, sir.
 - One hundred and fourteen thousand Q.



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dollars for the Ottawa Headquarters, and if you deduct that \$114,000 from the \$1,832,000 you will get \$1,718,000?

- Α. That is correct, sir.
- This would indicate a decrease of Q. . something like \$70,000 in the total expenditures outside of Ottawa from 1960 to 1964?
 - Α. Yes.
- Q. And an increase of a little over \$40,000 in Ottawa from 1960-1961 to 1963-1964?
 - Α. Thirty-seven thousand dollars.
- Q. Which would represent an increase, which I have calculated at 32.4 per cent or a little over 30 per cent?
 - Yes, it is a little more than that.
- While your outside expenditures Q. would have decreased by something like 4 per cent?
- Yes. Your statements are supported by the figures here. This is right. I agree with your comments.
- If you look at the figures for 1961-Q. 1962, 1962-1963, you will find that the increase has been pretty steady in Ottawa Headquarters over all that period. Is that not correct?
- Yes, there has been an upward -steady upward trend. The trend itself is not steady but the upward tendency is steady.
- Q. Now, on another matter, I would like to refer you to the Port Weller-Sarnia statement. The figure you have here for 1960-1961 would appear to

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omething like \$41,000. You have \$562,000 revenue and \$603,000 total operating expenses?

- Yes, sir. Α.
- Now, if you go on to the following year you there have a surplus of \$67,000; that is, \$681,000 revenue and \$614,000 expenses?
 - Α. Yes.
- Q. . In the following year you have a surplus of \$14,000 and that is \$522,000 revenue versus \$518,000 expenditures?
 - That is right.
- In 1963-1964 you have a loss of Q. \$12,000, that is \$513,000 versus \$525,000?
 - Α. Yes.
- When you make these calculations or when you arrive at this total figure of expenses, you insert in those figures of expenses the total amount which has been allocated under the heading Fringe Benefits, do you not?
- This is right, yes, and also other non-cash items.
- Well, I would like to raise these fringe benefit questions. In your statements here it appears as if the total amount which you have allocated for fringe benefits has been actual expenses in the district. Is that correct?
 - A. Yes, this is correct.
- You stated that in effect the total expenses would have been much lower for fringe benefit





	ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO.	Jones, cr-ex (Lalonde) 18616
1	purposes. You s	tated that yesterday. The actual
2	expenses under th	e heading Fringe Benefits
3	Α.	Are a lesser sum than this sum here.
4	Q.	Yes, much less than
5	Α.	This \$66,000 figure?
6	Q.	Yes, whatever it is, \$66,000 or
7	\$73,000 allocated	every year?
8	Α.	That is correct.
9	Q.	That is what you said yesterday?
10	Α.	Yes, for this item other non-cash
11	expenses includes	items other than fringe benefits for
12	pilots.	
13	Q.	Yes, but if you look at the figure,
14	for instance, for	1960-1961 what do you find
15		MR. JACQUES: Schedule B.
16		THE WITNESS: For example
17		MR. LALONDE:
18	Q.	You will find the fringe benefits
19	actually are \$53,	000 in that particular case?
20	Α.	Yes.
21	Q.	You have \$2,000 allowance for rental
22	of the building f	rom the Department of Public Works?
23	Α.	Yes, that is right.
24	Q.	So, if you look at the following year
25	you will have pre	tty well the same figures and
26	Α.	The same proportion.
27	Q.	The same proportion. The largest
28	amount is obvious	iv fringe benefits?

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The largest amount is obviously fringe benefits? A. Yes. Without looking at it this seems most plausible.





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	Q.	1963-1964	you	have	\$64,000	for
employees'	fringe	benefits,	and	aga in	\$2,000	for
DPW accommodation?						

- A. Which year is this?
- Q. 1963-1964.
- A. Yes. The total was \$66,000 non-cash items of which \$64,000 was fringe benefits, employees' fringe benefits.
 - Q. Yes, and \$2,000 DPW accommodation?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And 1962-1963 you will notice the same proportion again. Employees' fringe benefits, \$59,000, and \$2,000 DPW accommodation, so that for all practical purposes we can consider these other expenses as employees' fringe benefits except for \$2,000?
 - A. Yes, not vary significant.
- Q. Quite obviously somebody who would read this would be under the impression that over the years the operation has either operated at a loss or has just balanced out one year with the other. Is that correct?
- A. Yes, and as a primary aim this was seriously -- it was a major factor for the establishment of the rates. There were other factors that came in as well, of course.
- Q. Is it possible the employees' fringe benefits would have been inserted at that particular place on that particular basis in order that the surplus would not appear too high?
 - A. No. On true accounting, as you will





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understand, we have to take into account not merely cash disbursements but also obligations, liabilities which are incurred and these are of that nature.

- Okay, but what puzzles me is that Q. . the rest of this statement, from what you said yesterday, was on the basis of cash expenditures and cash revenues?
- Yes. First of all I may say that government accounting there is on the cash basis, not only memorandum accounts or liabilities or moneys due them and assets that are due them and not paid, and this is the manner in which these statements for domestic districts are made up but the Great Lakes Districts are self-sustaining or supposed to be selfsustaining. When we establish the rates, we establish them with this exact idea in mind.
- What appears as revenue, for instance, Q. in Port Weller-Sarnia, take that district?
 - Α. Yes.
- Q. . Is that a fact that what appears under Revenue is cash receipts; \$562,000 in 1960-61? This is what the Receiver-General or the government has been paid from pilotage dues during that year?
- A. Plus the assets represented by uncollected bills.
 - Plus the assets ---Q.
 - Α. Plus outstanding pilotage dues.
- In that particular case this would Q. have been done -
 - It must have been done ---Α.

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Q. You are sure of that

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the arithmet	tic acc	uracy o	of this	one but	it would	be the
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- Q. This would not be the first time this had occurred in the government?
- A. Or anywhere else perhaps, but it otherwise distorts the entire picture.
- Q. I know. That is why I asked you the question.
- A. This is why I stated yesterday this must be done this way in the Great Lakes area because these districts are self-sustaining. The entire operation is based on a so-called revenue basis, not on a cash basis.
- Q. So that you are telling us that while in the other districts this column under the item

 Revenue would be on a cash basis in the Port Weller
 Sarnia district it would be on a real revenue basis?
- A. Yes, and also Port Arthur, District No. 3.
 - Q. That is not shown here?
- A. No, it was for that one year and they just added the two things together but in future years they separated them and the same remark applies.
- Q. I submit to you that what you are stating time is that what you presume has been the approach to this statement as being a logical basis by which it should have been done. Is that correct?





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- You do not know personally, do you? Q.
- Α. Well, no. I didn't do this work personally and for that reason I cannot vouch for the arithmetic accuracy of each item.
- Q. You do not know personally on what basis this was done?
- No, except that I spoke to the people doing it and they know and moreover know accounting because they are chartered accountants or CPA's and further I have discussed this matter with them at the time that was made up.
- Q. Did they state to you this was done on a real revenue basis and not a strict cash basis?
- A. Well. I cannot recall the conversation now but I feel sure it must be so.
- You are assuming that this is what Q. was done?
- Yes. I think it is a reasonable Α. assumption and I do not make the dogmatic statement if I am really not in a position to make any further comment than that.
- Now, when you look at the Port Weller-Sarnia District again there doesn't appear to be any deduction for 1960-61 and all the other years -there doesn't appear to be any deduction from the salary and allowances to DOT pilots for pension fund contribution. I presume they must be paying the six and a half per cent or whatever it was, of their





pension fund?

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Α. Yes. Q. Six and a half per cent, is that

correct?

Yes. Well, that has changed, as you know, during the years but this is a personal payment by which their salares go to increase this money and in return a small deduction -- the six and a half per cent deduction -- goes in as a personal pension and it is received by the Receiver-General, of course. In effect, what it really amounts to, as you are aware, it gives them the net cheque so that they get the gross sum and sort of remit to the Receiver-General these but in actual effect the net cheque goes out only.

While in all other districts the deduction was made automatically for the pension fund; here there is no specific provision for that purpose.





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A. Oh, yes

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- Q. In the figures you have ---
- Α. Essentially the same thing takes The gross salary of fourteen twenty-five, or as it was before, thirteen eighty-five, is charged as salary. The deduction is a personal deduction, and is retained by the Receiver-General.

In the other districts, the pay to pilots is gross, and this particular item then is shown separately as a contribution to pension fund where here it appears as a non-cash item simply because it happens to be their employer is the government.

- Because they are employees of the government their contribution to pension fund would not appear separately on the statement?
- It is a very high percentage of the non-cash items listed in the right-hand column of that Schedule B. The fringe benefits.
- It isn't the same. It is not the same 6 per cent?
 - Α. No. I am sorry.
 - Q. Which appears under non-cash items?
- Α. May I corrct myself? Six and a half per cent is part of that very high proportion of fringe benefits. It is one of the fringe benefits.
- I submit to you that you are wrong on this point. The six and a half per cent you have taken from the pilot's salary is his own contribution. It is not an expenditure of the government.





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- Q. Again is there any particular reason why their own contribution to the pension fund would not appear on a separate item as at Port Weller-Sarnia?
- A. Yes. I think this is logical. It is consistent with the fact that this is an arrangement with their employee who happens to be the same person who is running the district, and the government is the same person, and therefore it has a dual aspect in this matter. But essentially we are aware of the $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and this is taken into account when their salary is computed as are the fringe benefits also. We are aware that they don't receive in cash all their full salary.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LANGLOIS:

- Q. In cases where the districts overlap, how are the operating expenses apportioned between the two districts? For example, you have Quebec District and Montreal District.
 - A. The expenses listed here in Schedule---
 - Q. In the first sheet of each year?
- A. If the initiating office -- in some instances it is arbitrary, and in others it follows the source of where the expenditure is made. When I say "arbitrary" I refer to the fact that, for example, a Teletype charge where the line is shared by both, the subdivision is made on an arbitrary but nevertheless



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districts. Where individual items are concerned,

reasonable basis, on the basis of activity of the two

if the charge initiates, for example, in Quebec, then it is considered a Quebec charge. If the item initiates in Montreal -- of course if it initiates in Montreal it must be Montreal business.

There is one further comment, however, Montreal has subdivisions in itself, the harbour and the river, and myself, I am not sure sure how this is divided, but I assume it is on an arbitrary basis, pro ata, compared to the activity, but I would have to look that up.

It would not be on the basis of the number of pilots affected in each district? For example, you have somewhere around 82 pilots in the river operating out of Montreal, and 16 pilots out of the habour?

It might be. We will look into it Α. As I say, if it can be earmarked against further. one particular operation, then it is so earmarked. If it is a function that serves both, then it is done on some basis, some reasonable but nevertheless arbitrary basis, and I may say I don't know.

- I am thinking in particular of the salaries that are paid certain employees.
 - Α. Yes.
 - 0. That do both jobs.
- Α. Yes. This is exactly the sort of thing I had in mind when I say they serve both functions,





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and it has to be done on a split -- a subdivision made on some arbitrary basis.

Q. Would it be possible to find out exactly the criteria used?

A. Yes.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

- Q. Captain, if one wants to find the net cost to the government of operating pilotage in all the districts listed in Exhibit 1295, which is practically the whole of Canada so far as important ports and rivers are concerned, am I right in assuming you would take -- let's use for example 1963-64 -- you would take a figure of \$1,832,000?
 - A. Excuse me, \$1,863,000.
 - Q. For 1963-64.
 - A. I am sorry, sir.
- Q. \$1,832,000, and deduct from this figure the total of the Receiver General revenues of \$240,000 for pilot boats and \$576,000 for other revenue which would give you a net operating cost of \$1,016,000?
- A. No, I don't think this result so obtained would really give a very accurate picture. For example, here we have the Great Lakes operations which are self-sustaining, I might say, for the moment, and therefore the expenses that are so listed there, listed for those places, would first of all have to be deducted.
 - Q. That is exactly what we are doing.





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A. Then you have to take the pilot boat revenue also off.

- Q. That is what we are doing. Will you look at your operating expenses which is the third column from the right? You have the figure of \$1,832,000?
 - Α. Yes. sir.
 - That includes the cost of pilot boats? Q.
 - It does. Α.
- It includes the cost of the salary Q. and other expenses of the Port Weller-Sarnia District?
 - Α. Yes.
- Now, to get the net you deduct, I would imagine, what you received by way of revenue on the pilot boats?
 - Α. Yes.
- And you also deduct what you receive by way of revenues or pilotage dues collected in the Port Weller-Sarnia District, Goose Bay, Labrador, District, and so forth, which is under the heading of "Other Receiver General Revenue." I can't see it otherwise. If you want to get the net.
 - Yes, that is right, yes.
- Now, having made these calculations for the four years in which we are interested, I arrive at a figure of \$1,016,000 for 1963-63, \$930,000 for 1962-63, \$940,000 for 1961-62 and \$1,048,000 for 1960-61, having followed that same procedure?
 - Α. Yes, sir.
 - Now, these net costs to the Canadian Q.

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government include, of course, the Item Ottawa Headquarters in all cases?

> Α. Yes.

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I would like to pass on, captain, to some particular points which I have noted in going over the statements. For instance, the cost of operating pilotage services on the east coast as compared, for instance, with the St. Lawrence River, and I would like to take Halifax as an example.

Would you use the figures for the year 1963-64?

- Yes, sir. I have them here.
- You have as the total operating cost or expenses for Halifax a figure of \$156,000?
 - Α. That is right.
 - For the year 1963-64? 0..
 - Α. Yes.
- That includes, of course, the pilot Q. boat?
 - A. Yes.
- And to get at the net you have to deduct, of course, what you recover for the use of the pilot boat?
 - Yes, \$27,000 for that period.
- What is of particular interest to Q. me, and I wish to pursue my questioning in this regard, is the cost of administration excluding the pilot boat. I refer you to Schedule A. The total administrative cost is \$40,000 excluding the pilot boat; is that correct?

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Α.	Yes.	sir

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Q. To that you must add what appears on Schedule B as the employees' fringe benefits which is \$14,000. Correct? A. Yes.

However, does the employees fringe benefit include fringe benefits paid to the employees on the boat?

Yes, sir

- So that would be only a proportion of that figure that should be added, related to \$36,000? Am I correct?
 - A. That is correct.
 - You don't have a breakdown of this? Q.
 - Α. No. Of the fringe benefits?
 - Q. As between boats and other employees?
 - A . No, sir.
- Would it be fair to take, in round figures, \$10,000 as applying to other than pilot boat employees? No, it would be less than that. Onethird, rather, because the salaries compared in proportion, \$36,000 to \$60,000?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. So approximately one-third, or, say, \$4,500?
 - Α. Yes.
- If you add the \$4,500 to the \$40,000 Q. . that I have mentioned earlier ---
 - Total administration? Α.
- Q. Yes. You would get a rough figure of, say, \$44,500 as the cost of administration?





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Α. Yes.

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- You are aware in the District of Q. Halifax there are 18 pilots?
 - Α. Yes. I think 17 now.
- Which would mean that the cost of administration in Halifax would be of the order of nearly \$3,000 per pilot?
 - A . Yes.
- A little less than that. Between \$2,500 and \$3,000?
- Yes. There is a minimum establishment for administration that is not affected in any way by the number of pilots. In other words, you could get down to a very small number of pilots but nevertheless still have to have a minimum administration staff, and this is the reason there is no ratio relationship between the number of pilots and the administration costs.
- Would you agree there seems to be quite a considerable discrepancy between I would say the average cost of administration in Halifax particularly and St. Lawrence River ports?
- This is very true, for the reason I have said. For example, years ago we had for many years 22 pilots in Halifax, and the ratio you speak of was more favourable then than it is now. But one must not infer from that that the reduction in pilotage staff, if it is appropriate, is a bad thing. One can't really argue this way.

We have to have despatchers and we



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have to have a superintendent, and so on, and for this reason, as I say, there is an irreduceable minimum below which those people cannot go.

Just to give you an illustration. it is cheaper to do things in gross than it is in I would say if we had a district with 1,000 pilots, the administration per pilot would be considerably less.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have been studying the procedures, and we find the expense is something like \$15,000 for the St. Lawrence and about \$40,000 for maritime ports.

MR. BRISSET: Are you speaking of the expense or the revenue of the pilots?

THE CHAIRMAN: To the government.

MR. LALONDE: Does that mean it would

cost \$40,000 ---

THE CHAIRMAN: Three times higher in the maritimes than here. Of course we have to think that pilotage service has to be maintained in order to meet the peaks, in order to meet the demand when the demand is there, but this is only the facts, and we are just telling you that we are having these figures analysed now in order to have expert advice on this.

We will do the same with these figures here and find out exactly what he means. We do appreciate very much the question because it will help us.

MR. BRISSET:

While on this subject, I just want to Q.





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put a further question. Will you look at the figures again for 1963-64 in the Harbour of Saint John, Schedule A, where the cost of administration is \$15,000?

> Α. Yes, sir.

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- Leaving aside the pilot boat? Q.
- A. Yes, sir.
- To that you must add fringe benefits Q. payable to the employees, which in this case would be a comparatively small amount -- perhaps \$2,000, comparing the pilot boat wage cost/sixty-five, and administration wage cost of twelve?
- The larger proportion of the Yes. fringe benefits would be allocated against pilot boats, yes.
- So you would have an expense for administration in Saint John of \$16,000 to \$17,000 overa11?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, in Saint John you have nine pilots?
 - Α. Yes, sir.
- Q. Is there an explanation for the great variance between Halifax and Saint John cost of operation?
- A . Yes. I may say that in Saint John, New Brunswick, the pilots a number of years ago strongly urged that we appoint despatchers or at least have despatching done by people other than pilots themselves, which was the practice before that time.

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We have not in actual fact appointed



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Halifax we have despatchers doing that precise work. And that will explain the discrepancy between these two documents? Α. It will, yes.

any despatchers there and this work does not entail

any additional staff such as we have in Halifax. In

Now, captain, I would like to pass on to the Port Weller-Sarnia district. Looking at your statements for the years 1960-1961, 1961-1962 and 1962-1963 I find that the operating expenses are as follows -- \$27,000 in 1960-61; \$34,000 in 1961-62 -

> Yes, sir. Α.

And \$97,000 in 196 2-63. However, in 1962-63 you have included a new item, namely \$35,000 travelling expenses paid to pilots, which leaves a net of \$62,000 for the operating expenses. Do you follow me?

> A . Yes, I follow you.

0. Is there any explanation for the upsurge of operating costs in 1962-1963 compared to the two previous years? I must say that in 1963-64. deducting the travelling expenses of \$37,000 from the \$65,000 total you come back to the average of \$28,000, so it is only in 1962 that there was an upsurge in operating costs. My question is, is there any explanation for this?

A. In 1960-61 we did not have the establishment in Port Weller that we later found necessary to put in. We operated the district





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on quite a different basis and there was a change in personnel and we had hired additional staff. But I would have to look into it more precisely to get a more detailed story than that and make more detailed comments than that.

I would like you to keep in mind 0. that in the following year after 1962 you get back to what appears to be the average.

Well, I am quite prepared to defer your answer to my question until you have had the time to look into these papers.

I would appreciate that for I can only speak very generally about it. I do not think there is that much of a change and I find it difficult to explain the figures. We have had small increases in staff, and incidentally travelling expenses have taken a sharp upturn.

- Q. . I have taken that into account in my figures.
- Α. We also put a better teletype communication system in and this all helped to increase the expense; but I cannot pinpoint the cause of the increase more precisely than these general comments.
- I would like you now to pass on to the Port Weller-Sarnia District, which I take it is District No. 3 of the Great Lakes?
- Yes. I may say there that we have a very small number of Canadian pilots there -- just three of sixteen -- and it is for this reason that the figure is relatively so small.



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- I have difficulty in reconciling your figures for the years 1962 and 1963, the fiscal year 1962-1963. You show there a total revenue collected of \$49,000. If I may refer you to Exhibit 1301 you say the Canadian share of the net income as \$35,704.49?
 - Α. Yes.
 - Q. That is the explanation for this?
 - Α. The difference being \$1700.
- The difference between \$49,000 and Q. \$35,000.
- Α. I wonder would you mind, sir, our taking this question under consideration and I will report back to you this afternoon, if you please.
- A11 right. I might mention to you that for the fiscal year 1963-1964 the figures agree. You have \$35,000 in both cases?
 - Α. Yes, sir.
- I have one more question on the district, Captain Jones. We show for 1963-1964 a total revenue collected in that Port Weller Sarnia District of \$35,000?
 - Α. Yes, sir.
 - For three pilots? Q.
 - Α. Yes, sir.
- Which means that they produced an Q. average in earnings to your department of a little less than \$12,000 each?
 - Α. Yes, sir.
 - If you refer to Exhibit 1301 you will Q.

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see that the sixteen pilots operating there produced for the year 1962 \$346,266.02.

A. Yes, sir.

- Q. If you deduct the earnings of the Canadian pilots of \$35,055.26 you will be left with a balance of \$311,210.76 -- correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Which is the earnings of the thirteen American pilots.
 - A. The gross earnings of the district ---
- Q. The thirteen American pilots, which means that the American pilots are producing earnings of \$24,000 a year compared to the \$12,000 of the Canadian pilots. Is there any explanation for this?
- A. Yes, sir. The figure you quoted of \$346,000 is the gross revenue of the district out of which there is a first charge of the cost of running the district and only then is there a net left of which the Canadian government gets, very approximately, three-sixteenths. It is not based on numbers, but I mention that as just an approximation.

The \$346,000 in other words is sharply reduced by the cost of doing the business and only then is the subdivision of moneys made to pilots in the net sense of pilots' wages.

- Q. In other words, what happens is that out of the Canadian pilots' share of earnings there is deducted for administration expenses something like \$12,000 per pilot?
 - A. I am not sure that it is \$12,000, but





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the Canadian pool, as one might speak of it, bears its appropriate share of the cost of running the district.

THE CHAIRMAN: So those would be the cost for the American pilots and also the Canadian pilots?

of expenses is not based on geographical considerations but merely on the proportion of the revenue that is brought in by Canadians to that which is brought in by the American pilots' work, and on that ratio the expenses are apportioned.

MR. BRISSET:

- Q. In other words, if I may put it differently, the American pilots bring in \$24,000 gross?
 - A. Gross.
- Q. And the Canadian pilots bring in \$12,000 net, or a little less?
- A. Very, very roughly, for the expenses of this district, as the balance sheet and operating statement will disclose have been quite high. This has been brought out by the figure you are commenting on. But I d i d point out, and I emphasize again, that the \$346,000 is gross and as a first charge we must deduct the expenses of doing the business. Then the net revenue is divided in this manner that I mentioned. The Canadian portion of that net accrues to the Receiver General and the American portion goes to the American pool and is distributed



according to their own internal arrangements.

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\$513,000?

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THE WITNESS: Sixteen, sir. In

MR. LALONDE: How many pilots in

District 3 there are sixteen there right now in the Great Lakes Basin.

MR. LALONDE: In District 3 you have sixteen Canadian and American pilots?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sixteen Canadian and American -- three Canadian and thirteen American. In District 1 we have twenty and twelve, making thirtytwo.

MR. BRISSET:

0. I would like you to go back again to the Port Weller-Sarnia district. The operations of the last four years indicate the following figures -- 1960-61, \$562,000; correct?

- Yes, sir. A .
- 1961-62, \$681,000? Q.
- A. Yes, sir.
- 1962-63, \$542,000, and 1963-64, Q.

Yes, sir. Α.

- During that period -- and these are Q. the only figures I have for 1961-1962 -- you had 42.5 pilots; for 1962-1963 you had 35.4 pilots and 33.3 pilots for 1963-1964. We are speaking here of effective pilots?
 - Α. Yes, sir.
 - I assume I am right in concluding Q.





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that the revenues of the district have been diminishing because the number of pilots has been decreasing by reason of the parity arrangements under which the Americans eventually will have the same number of pilots in the district as the Canadians have?

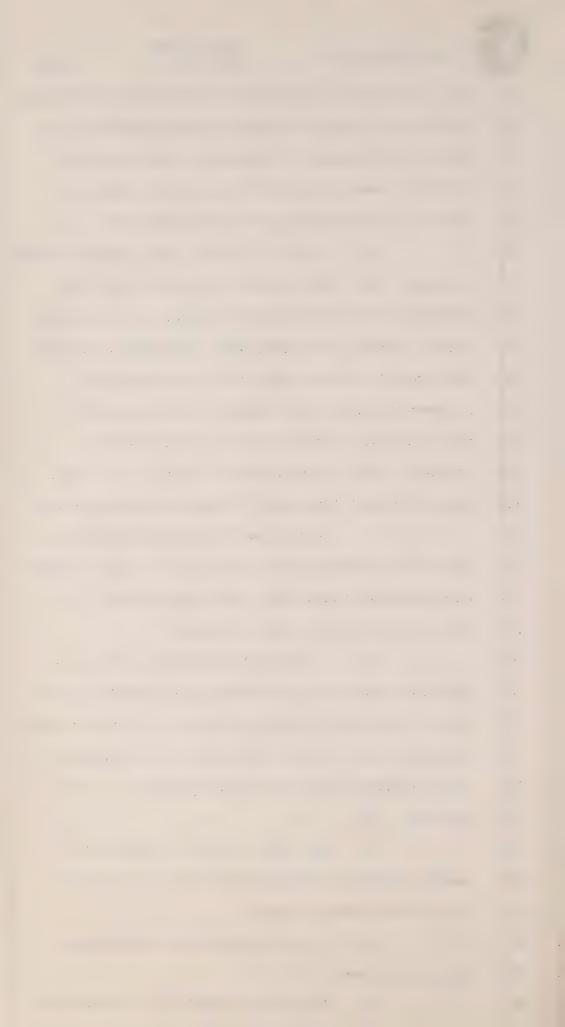
A. Yes, sir, this is the ultimate effect, although, as I said earlier, the revenue was not divided on the effective pilot basis. It is divided on the proceeds, the money that is brought in by the activity of a given pilot, so in the aggregate of the work done by the American pilots compared with the total of the work done by the Canadian pilots as shown by the source forms it is in that proportion that the money is divided between the two.

But it can be rather close to the same results that would be attained if it were divided on a personnel basis very, very approximately. It does not come to the same, of course.

parative figures for the American and Canadian pilots, but the question I want to ask you is if you have made a study of how does the production of the Canadian pilots compare with that of the Americans, in that district?

A. The work done by an effective Canadian pilot is somewhat lower than that done by an effective American pilot.

- Q. In what proportion approximately; can you tell me?
 - A. We did not express it in proportion;





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we expressed it in money when we calculated it and it was something like about 8 per cent, I think, last Would you pardon me while I consult the accountant?

> Q. . Yes.

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Perhaps I may be able to state the It was about \$40,000 less on the basis of figure. activity than it would have been on the basis of effective pilots. Now, \$40,000 compares with totals of something in the order of \$600,000, so that is why I said about 8 per cent. But this is a very rough approximation.

By the way, the \$40,000 did not just distribute itself between the districts evenly, either, but I may mention that that was the experience Whether before last year there was far less disparity between these two bases and the explanation that we brought out to account for this was that the districts were quite busy and things went rather otherwise . .

MR. LALONDE: While my friend is on this point, could you explain the difference in the Canadian share of that income as appears in the exhibit my friend referred to, that is, 1301, where you have for Port Weller-Sarnia, \$646,000 revenue?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, for 1961?

MR. LALONDE: Yes. Well, you have \$681,000. Is that because the first one is made on a yearly basis only -- or is it the fiscal year? you go to 1962 and you have \$542,000. It balances



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out exactly. In 1963 you have 515 versus 513 on Exhibit 1295.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

MR. LALONDE: So you have this

substantial discrepancy in 1961 of about \$35,000?



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THE WITNESS: The 1960-1961 figure?

MR. LALONDE: I am sorry. I think what you are referring to is the year 1961. The reference on Exhibit 1295 is to the fiscal year 1961-1962?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. LALONDE: You have \$681,000 on

Exhibit 1295?

THE WITNESS: Yes, \$681,000.

MR. LALONDE: While you have \$640,000 on

Exhibit 1301?

THE WITNESS: That is right. There is this discrepancy. I will have to look this figure up.

MR. LALONDE: Would you check that matter? There is a slight discrepancy of \$2,000 in 1963 also.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. LALONDE: What is rather surprising is that the 1962 fiscal year comes out evenly.

THE WITNESS: Yes. I will look this figure up and have an explanation this afternoon.

MR. BRISSET:

Q. One last question on this district, captain. What brought about the allowance of travelling expenses for the first time in 1962-1963 to the pilots; while there is no such travelling expenses in previous years?

A. Prior to that time we paid money
in lieu of -- a flat sum -- a fixed sum in lieu of
travelling expenses. I must say I don't know this
really gives a proper explanation here for -- even if





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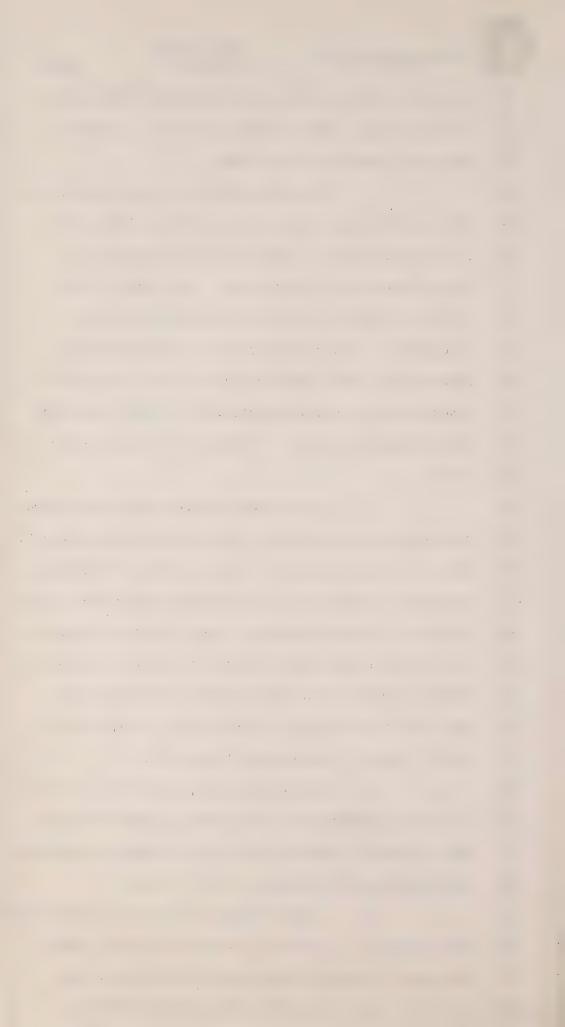
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it were a flat sum it surely should have been listed as travelling. This is what was done. I merely state the history of the matter.

They were paid for a short while when the operation was first put in order or established on a voucher basis. That was later changed to a flat, fixed sum of \$75 a month. This went on for a little while and then the pilots felt this was Inequiable. One or two of them had very heavy expenses which that flat sum did not cover and we then reverted to the original practice of paying them the actual amount incurred. This is the basis we are on now.

In the meantime we changed the operation in the Welland Canal, exchanging pilots at Lock 7. This, of course, resulted in an increase of travelling expenses for there was a taxi involved from Port Weller to Lock 7 on every occasion so the travelling expenses. as you note here, have gone up not merely in proportion to the increase of traffic in the district but also more than that because of the changes but this still doesn't really touch the point you want.

- I think you have answered my question. I can take it therefore that prior to 1962-1963 what the pilots were getting actually as travelling expenses is included in the figure of their revenue?
- A. I don't think that was really the right way to do it. I think it should have been listed separately no matter which mode was adopted to pay.
 - In other words we can take your Q.



figures for 1961, 1962 and 1960-1961 without thinking that in addition there was paid expenses to the pilot that does not show in here?

- A. Yes, that is right.
- Q. That is what I am driving at.
- A. Yes.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

- Q. Captain, you have before you Exhihit 1295 for 1963-1964. The first sheet is a statement of revenue for the fiscal year 1963-1964?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I believe you said yesterday that you did prepare the revenue section of that statement?
- A. Yes, sir, this is correct. They are prepared initially in the local offices. They are furnished to our Section, and our staff with the accountants produce the final result.
- Q. Have you issued any instructions with respect to the cut-off period for accounts?
- A. What happens in a number of districts in order to diminish the outstandings as much as possible, they keep the books open after the appropriate date rather than show large outstandings of pilotage dues unpaid. For example, closing on December 31st they would unofficially keep the books open for cheques coming in in early January and thereby closing the books which would normally be on December 31st with 1 wer outstandings than otherwise would be the case.

We have not issued any precise





data to them although we have considered the advisability of doing this to regularize the operation.

- With respect to Port Weller-Sarnia Q. . you have a figure of \$513,000?
 - Α. Yes, sir.

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- Q. As revenue collected. Would you have in your office your working papers with respect to that figure?
 - Oh, yes; we certainly would.
- Q. Would you, as an example only -- of course, I don't know if you could bring all your working papers, but bring your working papers for this particular figure of \$513,000?
 - Α. Very good, sir.
- Once you have made that calculation, I presume, some time after the fiscal year -- is that correct?
 - Α. Yes.
 - Do you modify this figure later on?
- Α. Modify it? You are suggesting something that is irregular which I don't think we do. We may well -- In fact we have to take the statement from the field which is only very often partial and -not adjusted, but add to it the appropriate figures that arrive elsewhere.
- 0. . Let us go back to the \$513,000. Some time after the end of the fiscal year, 1963-1964, you get busy and round up your figures and total them up?

Yes. A .

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And you get \$513,000 provided all the Q. figures are in. Is that correct?

> Α. Yes.

Does it happen that at the time you Q. are preparing your financial statement that you would not have all the information concerning a district in particular and that you would just take a good guess as to what the revenue or cas receipts would be in a particular district and just include it in your figures?

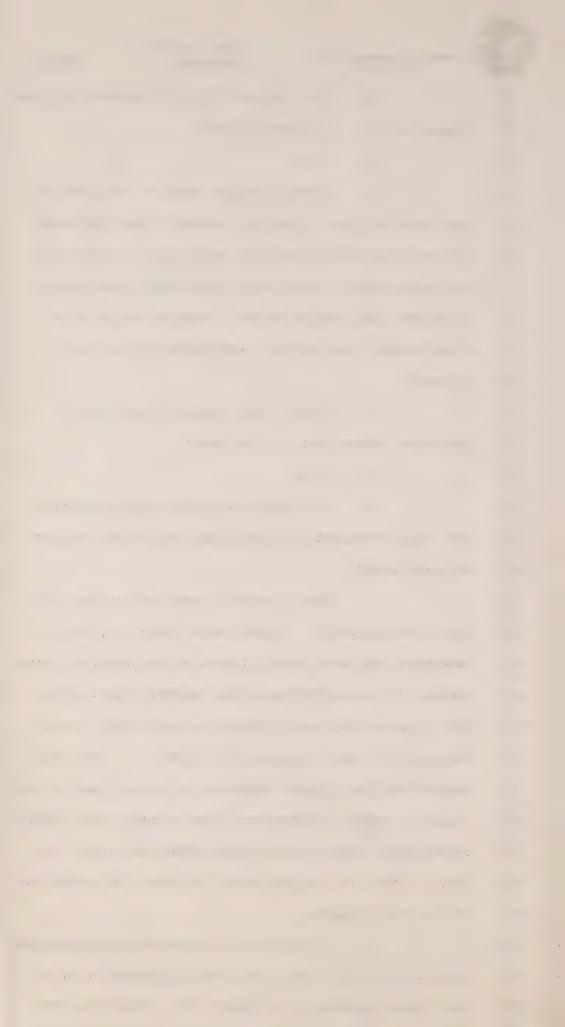
Well, make a provisional Α. Yes. statement rather early in the year?

> Q.Q. Yes.

We do this but with full cognizance that this statement is provisional and it may well be adjusted later.

May I mention here that in the districts you speak of, Great Lakes districts, we are dependent upon the prompt closure of the American books because we cannot determine the Canadian share until such time as they have furnished us with their information and we have correlated it with us. For this reason the final figure sometimes is several months late -I must be frank. At the same time we retain the right to defer the final figures until after the audit and that in itself of course serves to delay the production of the final figures.

Now, when you prepared this particular Q . exhibit, 1963-1964, were you then in possession of all the figures necessary to prepare it? Would you know,



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for instance, with respect to Sydney where you have						
figure of \$122,000, were these figures checked and						
audited before you inserted them in that statement						
or was It perhaps a good guess?						

- A. No, sir. When I say we produce provisional figures I was then referring to the Great Lakes where because of the complexity of the operation and because we are not the sole custodians of the ---
- Q. That is why I took the Great Lakes as an example.
- A. Yes. In Sydney we do have at our disposal the entire books. There is no such long delay. We are in possession of the books. For example, in our domestic districts the final figures are within weeks at the latest.
- Q. In what you call the domestic districts, they are districts administered by the minister?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You get your figures and your audit and what not in time to prepare your statement?
- A. Yes, sir, I should say that the auditing of our domestic districts is not a thing that is done at the year end. It is done from time to time and has no relation to the year end.
- Q. So you get figures at least prepared by the local accountant?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And it is checked by the local super-
 - A. And signed by him.



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Q.		Would	those	figures	ре	subject	to
modification	1ater	on?					

- A. In general, no. We look at them and if there is something we do not understand about them, which has happened, we write to them for an explanation of a doubtful item, but there are no modifications in the sense -- with the one sole exception that if a bill is prepared from head office relating to that particular district rather than having the cheque issued otherwise and they are aware of it, we see that it is incorporated in the total. This is, I would think, an extremely rare situation.
- Q. So with respect to districts administered by the Minister, the domestic districts, excluding the Great Lakes, once you have established a revenue figure for one particular year, is there any reason for that figure to change the later on?
- A. No, there is no reason that I know of.

 No, there would normally be no reason I can think of

 at all. This is on the assumption that the local

 people do not find an arithmetic error which they

 write in to us later. This I cannot recall ever

 happening, but it could.
- Q. So, if today I asked you, for instance, the gross revenue for the district of Sydney for 1963-1964 I should get the particular figure?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. If I asked you the same question a month afterwards I should still get the same answer?
 - A. I hope so, sir.



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- And if I asked you the same question three months afterwards I would still get the same answer?
 - Α. Yes.

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With respect to the Great Lakes District, 1et us go back to Port Weller-Sarnia; would the position be the same?

No. I am afraid it would not. you asked that question in January we would give you a figure but we would also warn you it was a provisional one and it was our best -- really our best estimate.

For example, you will notice the date on which this statement was prepared, 1962, it was in July, and the lateness of that statement is explained by the fact that we were held up in our audit and our finalization, to use a poor word, by the Great Lakes Districts Areas.

- Your figure of \$513,000 for Port Q. Weller-Sarnia is a finalized figure?
 - Yes. Α.
- Q. So if I asked you two months hence what was the gross revenue of Port Weller-Sarnia for 1963-1964 you should tell me ---
 - Α. \$513,000.
 - Q. \$513,000?
 - Α. Yes.
 - Q. And this is the Canadian share?
 - Α. Yes, sir.
 - Now, sir, I show you Exhibit 1301, Q.





1	a statement of pilots' earnings and workload. Was
2	that prepared in your office?
3	A. Yes, sir.
4	Q. Was it prepared by you?
5	A. Not by me personally. No, it was
6	prepared by members of the staff of the Pilotage
7	Q. Did you check the information con-
8	tained in that document?
9	A. Personally?
10	Q. Yes, sir.
11	A. No, sir.
12	Q. Would someone have checked it
13	A. Yes. Customarily statements of this
14	sort are done by one member and checked by another and
15	also if they are of an accounting nature, as this is,
16	indutiably our financial service would either be
17	given a copy and asked to check it or would cooperate
18	in the production of it.
19	Q. Do you know when this document was
20	prepared, exactly on which date?
21	A. No, sir, I am afraid I don't. It
22	doesn't bear a date, which is unfortunate, and which is
23	a practice which we like to employ. I see it bears
24	no date and for this reason I couldn't say.
25	Q. Would you check and let us know on
26	what date it was prepared?
27	A. Certainly.
28	Q. Whoever prepared this document,
29	where would be get the information that was contained

in there? Where would he have to go to find out, for





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instance, the Canadian share of revenue of one district?

Because, as I said, of the complexity of the Great Lakes accounting system and the differences in currencies, and so on, the share of the work that is done in this operation by the local districts is relatively small. They marshal some area statistics together but a great deal of it is done in Ottawa by financial services, and one of our own staff and it is on one of their work sheets produced by head office staff that this information would be culled from.

- 0. Would you look at the Canadian share of the net income for Port Weller-Sarnis in 1963 shown in Exhibit 1301 as \$515,834?
 - Α. Yes, sir.
- Just for clarification of the record. on Exhibit 1301, when you mention 1963, do you mean the calendar year or the fiscal year ending in 1963 or the fiscal year beginning in 1963?
- Α. Well, as it happens the operation in the district is concluded early in December. There is no overlapping in these two dates where it doesn't open till late in April, so in fact the season of 1961 is both; 1963 is the calendar year 1963 and is 1963-1964 fiscal Year.
- Do you always use just one year, 1961-1962-1963 for a definite period of time, which we will ignore at the moment, and the same for all the districts. I understand that the Great Lakes operation may take place within that portion of 1963 or



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1963-64 financial year.	With	respec	et to	the	other
districts what does it mean	n?	Is it	the	caler	ndar
year 1963?					

- A. It is the calendar year 1963, sir.
- Q. In that document?
- A. Yes.
- Q. So we cannot compare that document with Exhibit 1295 which is a fiscal year?
 - A. Yes, for the Great Lakes.
- Q. I am just talking generally for all the districts. Say Halifax, let us say Quebec, let us say British Columbia?
- A. If there was an entry went out in the early months of 1964 in our statement that should be shown on the 1964 statement whereas in the government records in general it would be shown on the 1963-1964. In other words, for these three months there would be disparity in the statement I think the Department does it to confuse everybody.

MR. LALONDE: If I may interject here.

MR. JACQUES: Yes.

MR. LALONDE: On the basis of your statement now you said Exhibit 1301 would be the current year?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. LALONDE: While Exhibit 1295

would be a fiscal year?

THE WITNESS: Yes, it is so stated.

MR. LALONDE: Let us take districts





where they do work in the winter time, like Halifax and Sydney; Is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. LALONDE: Look at Exhibit 1295

for 1963-1964 and compare Halifax and Sydney and Saint John; take those three, for instance. I submit to you you get the same amount exactly.



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THE WITNESS: You do.

MR. LALONDE: Hallfax, \$202,000;

Sydney, \$122,000; Saint John, \$124,000. Now you mean to say ---

THE WITNESS: No.

MR. LALONDE: --- that it just balances

out evenly like this?

THE WITNESS: No. I don't mean to say that at all. It would be quite phenonemal If this happened. It would be quite a coincidence, but nevertheless what I say is correct. If the statement of pilotage operations prepared as distinct from government operations generally are on the calendar year basis ---

MR. LALONDE: You are saying Exhibit 1301 -- the question is not general. Exhibit 1301.

THE WITNESS: Exhibit 1301 is the calendar year for 1963.

MR. JACQUES:

- I submit that this is wrong. I submit that you should check with whoever prepared this document.
- Α. What is wrong is not Exhibit 1301, if I may say so, but ---
 - 0.0 Exhibit 1295?
- But the heading of the item Fiscal Year" here, because it seems quite incredible that there would be this exact relationship.

THE CHAIRMAN: It would be the same



thing for B.C.

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MR. JACQUES:

Let's start all over again.

Exhibit 1295 says "Fiscal year".

Α. That is right.

Q. In government circles what do we mean by "fiscal year"? When does it start and when does it end?

As you know, April 1st.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are going to avoid further questioning. Vould you check that and we will find out from you later on because there is no use arguing now. You may verify Exhibit 1295, whether it corresponds to the annual reports of the districts, which are tfor calendar years. I do not have the B.C. figures before me, but just looking at Exhibit 1295, the year 1962 -- 1962-63, I find they are very similar to this. I recall they were for the calendar years, but I do not have them in front of me, so you will verify that.

THE WITNESS: May I say, my lord, that Mr. Kennedy here who works on this, he tells me I am right when I say that what is at fault is the heading of 1295. It is not fiscal year. It is There are no 1964 items -- January, 1963-64. February, March, 1964 items in there.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is why I asked myself the question yesterday, so now we will adjourn for about ten minutes.

---Short recess .



Upon	resuming
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MR. JACQUES:

- Q. To cut a long story short, Exhibit 1295 is supposed to be fiscal year?
- A. Yes, but it is so stated on the heading.
- Q. So stated on the heading, but then it might not be?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. There was a time when the reports from local authorities were based on fiscal year also, and they changed to calendar year?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you recall the date on which the change was made effective?
- A. I think myself that it was something of the order of 1959, but I would have to look this up. It certainly antedates -- I feel sure it antedates these years we are quoting here for the reason that Captain Leask was in the office and issued instructions, and he left us in 1959, so it was some date prior to 1959 -- 1958, possibly.
- Q. With respect to Exhibit 1301, which is before you, this would be a calendar year?
- A. Yes, I am quite content and I am quite sure this is calendar year.
- Q. And the Great Lakes revenue figures which are quoted in Exhibit 1295, would they be based on cash receipts for that fiscal year or total billing?

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	Α.	They	are	revenue	figures	based	or
tota1	billing.						

- So in fact in District No. 2 there Q. . should not be any difference at all in the figures, whether they use fiscal year or calendar year because pilots in District 2 do their work between the 1st of April and the 31st of December?
- Α. Yes. It is at some date subsequent to the 1st of April. It may be the 15th or the 20th of April, and they usually stopp work very shortly after the 1st of December.
 - So there should not be a difference? Q.
 - Α. No, sir.
- Then would you explain, and I think Q. you were asked this question; in 1963, in Exhibit 1301. you give as the Canadian share of net income, \$515,834, while on Exhibit 1295 you give \$513,000?
- A. Yes. I am afraid I have to have this looked up.
- With respect to Districts 2 and 3 Q. . I should like to examine a document giving the Canadian share of the revenue and the deductions thereon for Districts 2 and 3 which I believe you prepared?
- Yes, sir. This is the figure you are referring to here, \$515,000 compared to \$513,000?
- Q. That is right. I should like to file this document as Exhibit 1341. Statement of Canadian share of revenue and deductions therefrom in Great Lakes Pilotage Districts Nos. 2 and 3, for 1961, 1962 and 1963.



---EXHIBIT NO. 1341:

Statement of Canadian share of revenue and deductions therefrom in Great Lakes Districts Nos. 2 and 3, for 1961, 1962 and 1963.

MR. JACQUES:

- Q. Now, the years in this document,

 Exhibit 1341, are they calendar years or fiscal years?

 A. Calendar year.
- Q. Would you place before you Exhibit 1296, which is a comparative statement of pilotage charges for selected vessels?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. This document contains several notes which explain the document. The only thing I should like to know is what guided your choice of these particular vessels?
- haven't one here. Well, I don't know beforehand because I didn't choose them personally. But I see here, as you see, one of the large passenger vessels, one is you might also say a bulk type ship, 7,000 gross, 4,000 net, doubtless deadweight of 10,000-odd tons. Here is the BEAVER LAKE, which is a somewhat larger vessel. Here we are. The description here is passenger cargo vessel, and then there is a considerably larger bulk carrier, and I can only assume from reading here, the choice, but I have no personal knowledge other than that.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think for B.C. it is based on an 80-mile trip.

MR. JACQUES: It is contained in



the note, my lord.

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THE CHAIRMAN: Eighty-mile trip, so therefore this exhibit could be appended to the exhibit filed by the B. C. pilots where they gave four or five ships and the charges.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not recall the exhibit number by heart, but it was made in conjunction with the other so the two of them could go together.

MR. LALONDE: Reference could also be made to Exhibit 884 filed by the Federation of St. Lawrence River Pilots where they make a comparison of pilotage dues on the basis of using seven ships given by the B. C. pilots plus two lakers.

MR. JACQUES:

Q. Would you please place before you Exhibit 1297, which is a statement of pilots' earnings for 1962, and also Exhibit 1299, which is a similar statement for 1963?

A. Yes, sir, I have them.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did you have any

questions on the other exhibit?

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

MR. LALONDE: Captain Jones, is it

not a fact that a large number of these ships plying the St. Lawrence River have smaller net tonnage than the ones appearing on the list of four ships produced here?

our traffic with respect to sizes and also with respect to the relationship of these ships comprising this

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total of traffic in ratio to gross or net. So I really can't say. I can't be sure that I agree. It sounds plausible.

MR. LALONDE: Do you know, or don't you know, that a large number, I believe the majority of the ships plying the St. Lawrence River have smaller net tonnage than the one indicated on this list?

THE WITNESS: The first one?

MR. LALONDE: Do you know? Take the first one you have there. You have one, 13,000 tons?

> THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. LALONDE: Another one, 8,000 tons net, and another one at 5,800, and another one at 4,300 tons?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I know this is a piece of general knowledge, but as I said before we have not produced statistics subdividing traffic into the spectrum of size and that sort of thing.

THE CHAIRMAN: One of the criticisms of the B. C. exhibit, the ships were too smal, and we wanted an example of bigger ships. Maybe that is the reason we have bigger ships here. I note this is not dated.

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: So we would like to have the date of it.

MR. LALONDE: Now, you refer to the figures for, let us say, the INVICTA, the last one?

> A. Yes.

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MR. LALONDE: Do you have a copy?

THE WITNESS: No, sir, I haven't.

MR. LALONDE: I notice that you

have only dots before Montreal and Kingston for pilot boats. Have you taken the stand on this state-ment that you would include only pilot boat charges which would go to the government and not include those paid directly by the ship to the pilot boat operator?

THE WITNESS: Yes, we have no charge

from Montreal.

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MR. LALONDE: Do you have the point?

THE WITNESS: I have the point. I was just looking over the statement. I see for Bras d'Or, Montreal, Cornwall, Churchill and Kingston there is no pilot boat charge listed, as you see.

There is a charge in Kingston, for example ---

MR. LALONDE: I understood there must be one at Churchill too; is there not?

THE WITNESS: Yes, there is.

MR. LALONDE: And Bras d'Or, the

same?

THE WITNESS: No. Well, there is a charge, but the east side of Bras d'Or, it comes out of dues and not separate.

MR. LALONDE: And the \$10 charge in B.C., is that a usual charge, or what?

THE WITNESS: It is the charge

levied at Brochie Ledge. This is at Victoria. But,

for example, up at Prince Rupert where we hire a

boat, half of the charge is paid by the ship receiving

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the service and the other half is paid by the Pilotage Authority.

THE CHAIRMAN: As we say, the smallest charge is for an 80-mile trip. If it happens in the northern section, travelling expenses would be added, and so on. I just make this remark here because when these things are compared we should be very careful about them.

MR. LALONDE: One should always be careful about these things.

THE WITNESS: Perhaps I might add that the \$10 was a flat country-wide charge imposed where we run the boats, and it was estimated to recoup something like half of our overall expense. Any given place may well make a profit or loss, but in general \$10 was thought to be reasonable enough. With the one sole exception where we levied a charge of \$20 for our boats at Escoumains. The exception was based on the thought we have a very expensive boat down there at that time, and we felt it was quite unreasonable to charge \$10.

THE CHAIRMAN: In B.C., Victoria and Brochie Ledge and Fraser River it is \$10? THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. JACQUES:

- In Churchill it is \$25 which is charged by the National Harbours Board?
- The reason for that is that the boat that is supplied is not a department boat. It is a National Harbours Board boat, and it is quite a large

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craft. It is a tugboat, too.

Q. As far as detention charges are concerned, I notice you base them on a 24-hour period according to the second note on the top page?

A. Yes.

- Q. Quite obviously this would be a pretty rare occasion that the pilot would be detained for a 24-hour period?
- A. Yes, but just in order to have one basis, we chose that.
- Q. In effect, is it not a case that the detention charges vary considerable from one district to the other according to whether they get the first hour or not?
- A. Yes, this is true. In some districts the first hour isfree of charge, and so on, and the unit rate is also different, as you know.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

Q. With reference to your Exhibit 1341 which has just been filed, we have the same problem that has already been pointed out to you. For 1961 the calendar year on Exhibit 1341, the revenues of District 2 are shown as \$646,000 while they are shown for the fiscal year 1961-62 on 1295 as \$681,000.

THE SECRETARY: Which year is

that?

Q. On Exhibit 1341 for the calendar year 1961 the revenues as shown are \$646,543, while on Exhibit 1295 for the fiscal year 1961-62 the revenues

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are shown as \$681,000?

A. Right.

MR. BRISSET: And with respect to District No. 2 for the year 1962, the calendar year, on Exhibit 1341 the revenues are shown as \$35,704, while on Exhibit 1295 for the fiscal year 1962-63, they are shown as \$49,000.



MR. JACQUES:

- Q. Would you seek out the explanation for the discrepancy in these figures, please?
 - A. Yes. The differences -- yes.
- Q. With respect to Exhibits 1297 and 1299 -- "Pilots' earnings for all districts under the administration of the Minister for 1962 and 1963", please. These documents state that these figures are for 1962 and 1963. Would that be again the calendar years?
- A. Yes, sir; that will be the calendar year in each case.
- Q. Under the column "Gross pilotage revenue", what is included?
- A. This is all of the collections of the district other than pilot boats and if there were any other items which were not primarily pilotage in character then they are taken out later. In other words, it is really all money derived from the pilotage operation itself proper.
- Q. It would include pilotage dues proper, detention, cancellation, compass adjusting, quarantine charges, etc.?
- A. Yes, sir. All the items that derive from the application of the bylaws with the exception of the boat charges which do not come into the pilot fund.
- Q. Would you check on the accuracy of the first answer with respect to the year because most of the figures given in Exhibit 1297 compare with the



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figures given in Exhibit 1295?

Yes, we undertake to do that. Α.

Q. Except in Montreal. There is a very wide discrepancy with respect to Montreal. Halifax is the same; Saint John, New Brunswick, is the same; Sydney is the same; Bras d'Or does not appear on In Quebec there is a minor difference. Exhibit 1295. Montreal on Exhibit 1295 would include both river and harbour, would it not?

> Α. Yes.

> > MR. LALONDE: And Cornwall?

THE WITNESS: No, sir. The Cornwall District would be listed separately, or should Yes, in this statement it is.

MR. JACQUES:

- In this statement, 1297? Q.
- A. In 1297 it is separately listed.
- Anyway, would you check on the year? Q.
- Α. Yes, sir.
- And the "Pilots on strength": would Q. that be the figure at the end of the year, at the beginning of the year, or an average figure, because sometimes a pilot retires during the year or additional pilots are taken on?
- It is at the end of the year, but I would have to personally check on it to see if it were so. But it should be. It is not too meaningful for whatever date you choose this is likely to fluctuate at another date.
 - You mention "effective pilots". 0. (Page 18667 follows)



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Jones, dir ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. (Jacques) Would "effective pilots" as mentioned in this document 1297 mean the same thing as in the other document and would the calculation have been made according to instructions which have been filed before the Commission some time ago? A. Yes. sir. Whatever views you may have about effective pilots it is on that basis. Has the method of calculating effective pilots changed over the years? A. In actual fact our basis of doing so, our official basis, our operational basis has not been changed, but there has been comment of a change and some discussion of a change. We will deal with this, I presume, later, but affecting the river districts ---Q. Α.

But there has been no change?

The figures presented to you have been all on the one basis so that a comparison may be available. Had a change been made, well then, it would have been impossible to use them in comparison. They are all on the one basis.

- It is a refreshing statement. Q. . "Earnings per pilots on strength"; would you explain that, please?
- This is a division of column 1 by Α. column 2.
- And the same explanations would apply Q. with respect to 1299?
 - Yes, a similar explanation. Α. THE CHAIRMAN: Will you show me the



exhibit, please?

---Exhibit 1299 handed to Chairman.

If I look at the title of this

Exhibit -- "Pilots' Earnings" -- at first blush I

would believe that I would find somewhere in this

document the pilots' remuneration or pilots' income.

Is that not right?

THE WITNESS: Well, sir, it is really the earning rate. It may well have only a tenuous relation to what is in actual fact earned by a given pilot, but the rate at which a hypothetical pilot earns his money is as stated.

THE CHAIRMAN: His money or pilotage money or money for the Authority?

THE WITNESS: Well, yes, that is a more precise statement. In due course he receives ---

THE CHAIRMAN: Because in this statement of "gross revenue" here you have everything and some of this revenue is going to go for the district expenditures -- the Authority's expenditures?

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think so. I checked for British Columbia. For instance you have the stationery debt which is being paid off.

THE WITNESS: The stationery you refer to, I think, is stationery that the pilots them-

THE CHAIRMAN: It is the Authority's own stationery which is not furnished.





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ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. 18669 THE WITNESS: Yes. There is a 1 2 small figure of that. 3 THE CHAIRMAN: Twelve hundred, or 4 something like that. THE WITNESS: Yes, but in addition 5 there are small items, the pilots' expenses, and they 6 7 also are included in the statement we received from 8 British Columbia. 9 THE CHAIRMAN: And it is just divided by the number of pilots, so therefore it has no bear-10 ing on the actual earnings of any one particular pilot? 11 THE WITNESS: No, sir; it is a 12 hypothetical item. 13 THE CHAIRMAN: Because some pilots 14 15 are provisional and receive only 75 per cent and 16 others are full-fledged pilots and receive 100 per 17 cent, and some may not have been working, and so on. THE WITNESS: 18 Yes. MR BRISSET: In other words, Captain, 19 20 would you agree that we could refer to these statements 1297 and 1299 as indicating the pilots' productivity? 21 22 THE WITNESS: Monetary productivity? 23 MR. BRISSET: Money-wise. THE WITNESS: Yes, subject to the 24 limitations that have been stated. 25 26 MR. BRISSET: In other words, the 27 work they have done as brought from the ships which they have served, the revenues shown here? 28

> It is in the column THE CHAIRMAN:

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.





marked here 'Earning per pilots on strength". It is the share of each pilot of the gross earnings of the district?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE SECRETARY: Including ships that are subject to compulsory pilotage but not taking a pilot?

THE WITNESS: Yes, on which no service has been performed.

THE SECRETARY: In the gross revenue column you just mention that it does not include the revenue coming from the pilot boat?

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

THE SECRETARY: What is the explanation re Bras d'Or Lakes? The notation says that this does not include the sum for the operation of pilot boats. Why is the notation there?

THE WITNESS: Well, we say this; if
the pilots -- and in Bras d'Or they do -- supply their
own boats; well, then, the total money they receive-some of it in fact must go towards maintaining their
personal boat. But when I say that it does not
include boat revenue I refer to the fact that we make
a charge whenever pilot boats services are provided
and that money is divorced and separated from this.

THE CHAIRMAN: Just to go back to my first question, I think the title of this is a little misleading when taken just as such.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. I am afraid it is difficult to title them in one or two



words.

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THE CHAIRMAN: In British Columbia they use these figures to figure the take-home pay of the pilot; that is what we are told.

THE WITNESS: Many times it has been pointed out that it is not the take-home pay and it has only a distant relationship to it. However, it is difficult to pick in one word an appropriate comment which will cover all of the contingencies.

MR. JACQUES:

- With respect to the Bras d'Or Lakes does that figure of \$14,793 include the subsidy which is paid by the government with respect to the operation of the pilot boat?
- A. yes, sir. We paid something in the order of \$750 subsidy and this was included in the revenue of the district as an assistance towards their personal boat expenses.
- What would be the figure of \$3,700 to which reference is made in that document with the asterisk?
 - Α. The statement Exhibit 1299?
 - Exhibit 1299. 0.
- \$3,700.06 revenue used for the Α. operation of pilot boats -- well, what has been deducted here is moneys . . . They personally run the pilot boat as their own operation. \$3,700 of their gross pay was diverted to this end. Here in this statement of 1963 that sum was deducted so as to show what the pilots in actual fact had got personally, one might



say.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

Q. Captain, you stated that the notion of effective pilots used was the same all the way?

Q. With respect to Kingston the net revenue is shown instead of the gross revenue?

A. Yes. Kingston is rather differently arranged. The total revenue of the district first meets as a first charge the expense of operating the district and as such the gross revenue would not convey any meaning if it was put in this statement in this way, so we have made this adjustment and have shown the amount of revenue that goes to the pilots rather than including that portion that goes to operating the district.

Q. With respect to Exhibit 1297 for Kingston, would that be also net revenue for that year There is no mention of it.

A. I would have to look it up. To be meaningful it should and I feel sure it does, but I will have to look it up.

Q. It should show "net revenue" next to Kingston?

A. Yes, and it undoubtedly will, because the division here clearly indicates by the size of the earnings that the contrary is not the case. If we took the gross this figure of \$16,000 in the two right-hand side columns would be very significantly increased.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you.



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Α.	Yes.

- Q. Are you referring to these particular exhibits 1297 and 1299?
 - Yes. sir. Α.
- Or are you stating that the notion of effective pilots used since you started using this notion in the department remained the same?
 - I am saying both.
 - You are saying both?
- Α. That the notion was unchanged in an operational sense and also the figures here were so computed.
- Q. And the way this is or should be computed appears in Exhibit 1307 filed by your department; is that not correct? That is the way it was done or it should be done?
- A. Yes. This is the statement of the case, yes.
- You are quite sure that this system Q. was followed consistently, let us say since . . . When did you start using this -- 1960, 1961?
 - Yes, it was 1960. I think so. Α.
- And this was the same in all the Q. districts?
- The mode was the same. But certainly different circumstances arise in different districts and as such the computation, the arithmetic, comes out somewhat differently; but the basis is the same, yes.
 - Q. You mean the same rule as appeared in

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Exhibit 1307 has been applied?

- A. Well, I would have to read it in detail.
- Q. What do you mean when you say it may vary from district to district?
- A. For example, in the St. Lawrence districts where the active season is only a portion of the year there is not the official so-called leave period allowed and for that reason this does not appear in the calculation.

However, there was a different arrangement made here, one which possibly departed from logic somewhat, but we felt it was quite reasonable. That was that we arranged that pilots would take off not more than ten days each during the course of the year and this would not be counted. One might criticize that on the basis of logic, and I think logically it is not quite right, but it is a reasonable adjustment, we thought -- and we still think.

Q. I see.

- A. But no such arrangement existed in districts which have a twelve-month operation, for they have a statutory leave, although here again the word "leave" seems to me to be quite inappropriate.
- Q. But what you have just referred to does not appear in Exhibit 1307 which you filed, does it?
- A. Well, if I may just briefly read it out, it gives the number of pilots. As an example here is the number of pilots licensed for the district.





The number of days in the month is the next item.

It says "between the first and the tenth day -- 27

pilots available" and it goes on in this fashion.

Then it shows the computation of the revenue and as such, as you say, does not make a comment on these ten days. It is a rather truncated and rather brief explanation and it was intended for people who sort of understood how this went. It is not a full summarization of the operation as it applies in each different district.

- Q. In fact what you have provided the Commission with is a skeleton statement which may vary from district to district?
- A. Well, vary in application, yes, but essentially, basically ---
- Q. Yes, but it varies in the sense that in some districts you might allow so many days! absence without counting them and in other districts so many days according to the variation of the districts, the local conditions and all that?
 - A. Really this is so, yes.
- Q. In how many districts do you apply the rule as such strictly?
- A. We apply the rule in this fashion if the district operates and has a statutory absence period -- so-called leave.
- Q. That is not my question; you are answering in a hypothetical way. I am asking in how many districts you apply the rule you have before you in Exhibit 1307 as such?



A. I think the explanation is not really full here and as such it varies. As I have said before I think this would be inadequate for the computation in any given case.

Q. So it is a fair statement that this is just a skeleton statement?

A. Yes, I would be prepared to go along with that comment; but I may say, sir, if I may, that this matter of effective pilots has been discussed at very considerable length and of course there are sharp divergencies of opinion on it. We have explained. I do not mean that necessarily everyone is going to accept our explanation, but we have explained the department's view on this and we are quite prepared to explain it again, of course. We think it is reasonable.



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Q. .

You have explained the department's Q. views, you say?

> Α. Yes.

- Who has decided on the department's Q. . If the Minister speaks, is this the departview? ment's view?
- I perhaps could be permitted A . Yes. to explain this further. With respect to the arrangement that was made at the work stoppage, it included an arrangement whereby thirty days would be allowed in the river districts for absences without affecting the calculation of the effective pilots but this was not in operation valid for the reason we wished to secure a continuity of figures for comparison purposes but we have not since that time had any negotiations with the pilots in which these figures have been used.
- I am sorry. This is a different matter, but since you opened this problem up now, you are telling me that although the Minister made a statement and signed the statement to the effect, as Minister, and after consultation with the department officials, the officials decided not to comply with that in subsequent figures used. That is what happens in effect, is it not?
- As I say, we have not used the figures for the purposes they are used with pilots and this is in discussions of rate adjustments and so on.
- What you mean in effect is that there were no negotiations for tariff for three years;



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any agreement was	with the	Minister, so	In effect						
there were no neg	gotiations	and no paper	prepared for						
these negotiation	ns. That	is quite obvi	ous?						
Α.	Yes.								
Q.	But have	you not since	published,						
prepared and publ	ished in t	the sense of m	aking available						
documents									
Α.	Yes.								
Q.	Under the	former basis	or old basis?						
Α.	Yes, this	s is right.	We have.						
Q.	But is it	a fact that	you never pre-						
pared a single do	cument for	distribution	on the basis						
of the statement	of the statement signed by the Minister?								
Α.	No, not i	or publication	n, that is						
right.									
Q	And not	even for inter	na1 use?						
Α.	Yes, we h	nave. Very r	ecently we						
found at its ince	ption, 100	king over the	effect of						

ntly we fect of this, we found it would indicate pretty much the same figure as using pilots on strength.

- Q. You have done this only very recently, I am told.
 - Yes, recently ---Α.
 - This goes back to April, 1962? Q.
 - Yes, this is so. A.
- Q. It took you two years approximately to try out the statement signed by the Minister?
- A. No. As I say, the reason why this was done in order to follow the trends, we used the older basis, the outmoded basis just to see how the





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trend was continuing for if it were changed immediately then the comparison would no longer be available to us.

- Q. In effect, I submit to you you decided not to use the statement made by the Minister. Is that not what it comes to, in effect?
- A. We have no ground for such a decision. We cannot possibly deny and go contrary to the explicit instructions so we cannot say ---
- Q. Instead of having explicit instructions, you just decided not to follow them?
- I don't think it would be fair to say we decided not to follow it. The explanation is as I have adviced that this old basis was used for comparative purposes and when negotiations are commenced with the pilots we shall have a new basis at that time.
- Let us take out the word "decide". In effect you ignored the statement signed by the Minister; is that correct?
- A. Well, no, I wouldn't agree with the use of the word "ignore".
- Well, tell me one instance where it was used in a distributed document or a published document over the last two years?
 - No, there is not one.
- You were aware all the time this document had been signed by the Minister
 - Yes, I was aware. A .
- Were you given specific instructions from the Minister to the effect that you should follow



1 his directives?

A. No. It is obvious the instructions are there and it requires no more than that.

- Q. Now, if you will look at Kingston, let us take 1962 and 1963. It is just the same.

 You state the pilots on strength are twenty.
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. In effect, the department knew that, since the Great Lakes Basin system has been in operation -- as a matter of fact it is in the International Agreement itself that in the Kingston District you had twenty-four men although only twenty would be retained on the lists in order to arrive at a figure of thirty-two total pilots with twelve American pilots in District No. 1. You were quite aware of that measure?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Nonetheless, is it not a fact all the figures put out for the Kingston District as pilots on strength always were kept at the maximum of twenty like in these two statements?
- A. Well, the explanation of this goes back to the very inception of the joint arrangement.

 When this joint arrangement took place there were 24 pilots and the pilots themselves approached the department and asked that they be allowed -- that 24 be allowed to retain licences on the understanding they would share the work of the 20, so this permission was granted and thereafter there were 24 and they came down to 21 till this week there is now 20.



Of the 20 that were on strength we

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of a sickness of one of the 20 for the Americans when we suggested doing this pointed out they did not have an opportunity for doing likewise on their side and they would not permit us to take advantage of this peculiar circumstance on our side. It is for this reason although we had and could have kept the strength up to about 18.89,

were not allowed to use one of the surplus in the event

Q. We will come to that later. My only point is that while the department was very well aware in effect that the \$324,000 earned in 1962 was in effect earned by 23 pilots, maybe, that year --

for example, we were not permitted by this arrangement

in which after all we saw the essential justice.

A . Yes.

And the previous year by 24 pilots and not by 20 pilots, this is not a statement published for international negotiation with the American government. This was the type of statement published to indicate as my friend Mr. Brisset said money-wise productivity of the pilots in a district. You knew quite well that in Kingston, for example, in 1962 you had there 23 men and there were not three men left out.

You are coming, sir, to the very crux of the matter. When these pilots were offered the civil service positions there were 20 available and they did not wish to accept this arrangement and we pointed out that it would be only possible to engage





twenty and they said 'Well, -- " they asked if the Minister of the department would possibly allow 24 to be taken on and they would share in fact the earnings of the twenty amongst the 24 ---

Q. Yes.

- A. And so the members of the department said this will reduce their earnings by one-fifth and they will think their earnings are not high enough and this view was put and decided on the basis that the pilots were clearly agreed that they preferred to have four-fifths of their salary than four of them out of work, rather than the other arrangement.
- Q. Yes, and then what was stated is that the pilots would use this statement if it were based on 24 to state that their earnings were too low and you decided to use the other arithmetic figure of 20 and ignore these three or four men who were then on the list. That was the reason why you decided to do that?
- A. The reason is we only had 20. This was on their personal request this was done.
- Q. Is it not a fact you have in Kingston in 1961, I think -- what was the first year of the first Great Lakes Basin agreement with the United States?
 - A. August, 1960.
 - Q. No, certainly not 1960?
- A. August, 1960. The Act came into effect in 1961.





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Q. This started in the spring of 1961?

- Q. Then you have 24 Canadian pilots at work in the Kingston district and sharing so much money?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. What was stated, I do not challenge that the pilots did decide to share between themselves.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Between 24 Instead of 20 in order to keep everybody employed. I can very well understand in negotiations or arguments you could have stated that they had agreed themselves to that and if their earnings were found too low by them they had ---
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. --- decided upon that themselves.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. But when you use published figures

 like this, this has a kind of official character

 whether you want it or not, it is, you publish pilots

 on strength as 20 and earnings over \$16,000 per pilot

 on strength. You know quite well all the time that

 it is not 20 who are dividing the \$234,000 but 24

 or 23 or 21 pilots, according to the year? You knew

 that all the time?
- A. The facts are not in dispute whatsoever. We both understand the facts. It is merely
 the interpretation of what is appropriate following
 from these facts, the different ---
- Q. The only reason -- I am sorry to interrupt -- the only reason that you did not put



We felt that it flowed properly

from the arrangement that there were 20 jobs there and the

24 or 23 in 1962 on this Exhibit 1247 was that you

were afraid this would make it appear the figure of

gross earnings per pilot on strength were too low.

pilots said they preferred to share the moneys by

Α.

the 24 people.

Q. Is it not a fact that never in the negotiations did the department agree to discuss the

earnings on the basis of earnings per pilot on strength, that is the total number of pilots; that all the figures which were put out for the yearly negotiations between 1960 and 1962 were put out on the basis of effective pilots?

A. Yes. In general, that is the whole purpose of computing effective pilots.

Q. Is it not a fact that the exhibit which you are producing now as Exhibit 1297 and 1301 with the number of pilots on strength and earnings per pilot on strength are figures that were not available for negotiation purposes in 1960, 1961 and 1962 you do not have any such calculations. The calculations were made only on the basis of effective pilots and earnings per effective pilots.

A. Well, I think we should be quite clear in this. The effective pilots result is the only one that is more closely looked at. This is done because it flows from the idea that the effective pilots concept is a valid one.

Q. That is a very nice answer but not



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an answer to the question I put to you.

A. I might say that we produce masses of figures at any given time, and we do produce, for example, for internal review figures on pilots on strength also. We do not exclusively produce figures of effective pilots basis.

Q. In order to help things along would the reporter read the question I asked a few minutes ago?

---Reporter reads:

"Is it not a fact that the exhibit which you are producing now as Exhibit 1297 and 1301 with the number of pilots on strength and earnings per pilot on strength are figures that were not available for negotiation purposes in 1960, 1961 and 1962, you do not have any such calculations. The calculations were made only on the basis of effective pilots and earnings per efficitive pilots."

- Q. Is it not a fact that for negotiation purposes in 1960, 1961 and 1962 you never put out figures on the basis of pilots on strength and earnings per pilot on strength?
 - A. Not submitted here, that is correct.
- Q. I asked you yesterday to look for such a statement in your files. Have you been able to find them?
 - A. No, I am afraid we have not done so





yet.

Q. Would you mind looking for and filing with this Commission documents distributed to pilots and shipowners for negotiation purposes in 1960, 1961 and 1962?

- A. Yes, we will do that.
- Q. You know what I am referring to?
- A. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you like to adjourn now, Mr. Lalonde?

MR. LALONDE: I would appreciate it, my lord.

---Luncheon adjournment.



--- UPON RESUMING AT 2:30 P.M.

MR. JACQUES: We are interrupting the evidence given by Captain Jones in order to hear people from the Financial Division of the Department of Transport, My Lord, on Exhibit 1295 and other financial Exhibits.

MR. P. T. DIXON, Sworn

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

Q. What is your position with the Department, sir?

A. Superintendent, Accounting Research and Development.

Q. Are you familiar with the accounts for Marine Services, Nautical and Pilotage Division?

A Statements here referred to as?

Q. Exhibit 1295.

A. Yes.

Q. Exhibit 1295, sir, includes financial statements for the fiscal years 1960-61 to 1963-64. We were told this morning by Captain Jones that the mentioned statement of revenue and expenses for the fiscal year may not be quite exact; that the figures contained in the statement might be for a slightly different period of time.

A. Well, I would like to qualify one point. You asked if I was familiar with the statements in Exhibit 1295. There are really four pieces. Two of these were prepared by the FSR, Financial Division, and two were prepared by pilotage.





1	Q.	Which	did	you	prepare?
T	4.0	***********	G _ G	300	propare.

A. The early two; I think it is 1960-61 and 1961-62. The other two prepared by the Pilotage Division. We may have assisted them in some way on it.

Q. For 1960-61 the figures given in that statement refer strictly to the fiscal year?

A. I couldn't give a direct answer on that without going back into the records of the Department and look at the statements in the relation of disbursements to revenue. I would be inclined to think this is a cash statement rather than accrual statement, but we would have to go back into our working papers and departmental records to verify that.

Q. Whether a cash statement or accrual?

A. I couldn't say definitely on that. I would think though this is likely cash, the one we have here, knowing what we had available to us at the time.

Q. From your memory do you know where you got the information to prepare that statement?

Do you recall?

A. No, I don't recall.

Q. On page 3 of the 1960-61 statement note 5 reads as follows: 'Fringe benefits were estimated at the rate of 19% of straight time payroll except for Port Weller and Labrador where rate used was $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ ".



Would you explain why the

difference in rates?

A. Well, we have done a number of cost studies in the Department in the last few years. We have developed percentages which can be related to payroll, depending on the type of employee. The 19% used in this particular report was intended to apply to the normal Civil Service type employee as distinct from prevailing rate or the pilotage type of employee as referred to in this report. Civil Service as distinct from public service have different fringe benefits, and that is the reason the percentages are different.

Q. I see. Today what would be the percentage for Civil Service and percentage for public service?

A Well, I haven't worked any recent figures on this, and my staff has not, but I believe Mr. McIlraith recently quoted 23% or 25% for Civil Service.

- Q. For Civil Service?
- A. Yes.
- Q. I refer you to the statement for 1963-64 where the note reads as follows: "Fringe benefits $15\frac{1}{2}\%$ straight time payroll".
- A. This is one of the statements which we did not prepare, so the rate in there would have been the opinion of the person at the time.
- Q. The person who prepared it or the section who prepared the statement?



			Α.		T	hey	might	have	had	advice
from	us,	but	15불	is	used	on	that.			

Q. Now, would you turn to Exhibit 1340, Schedule 7, page 15? This is a table, a comparative statement of operating revenues and expenditures by establishments for the pilotage services. Did your service prepare this statement?

A. The red book is prepared by my section, yes.

Q. Would you explain what is meant by the word "revenues" used in this statement?

A. In this statement revenue refers to the cash received in the given fiscal year.

Q. Cash received in the given fiscal year? Now, referring to Exhibit 1295, which I think is one of the statements which your section prepared, referring to Exhibit 1340, would you point out the revenue for the establishment and tell me whether they are the same or not?

A. On the statement for 1960-61 there is revenue shown as being related to pilots, and there is revenue for the Receiver General. The Exhibit 1340 only includes revenue referred to in Exhibit 1295 as Receiver General revenue. And you go down the list here. There may be variations. St. John's, \$15,000.00, Labrador, \$14,000.00, Sydney, Nova Scotia, \$11,000.00.

Halifax, \$27,900.00. It is \$28,000.00 in the statement. Quebec, \$132,000.00. You would have to group the two statements there, the





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Q. In fact, on Exhibit 1340, under the section "Quebec", you would have to group all the items which are marked there?

A. Yes, to come up to the hundred and thirty-two. Ontario, you have five hundred and sixty-two, and British Columbia, thirty-nine.

Q. . So this red book contains only what is called in Exhibit 1295 Receiver General revenue?

> Α. That is correct.

Q. Now, what about the operation and maintenance expenditures as mentioned --

A There may be one question here on this statement. The statement 1295 shows a total of eight hundred and fifteen. The red book is eight hundred and fifty=five. There is a difference there of \$40,000.00 which related to a claim which the Department recovered as a result of other operations which would be distinct from pilotage.

I believe there was a vessel which was sunk, and when the claim was received it was recorded in the red book as Saint John Pilotage District, and you will notice in there we say \$53,000.00 whereas in the statement we only have \$14,000.00. If you go down the Receiver General column you will find \$14,000.00 opposite Saint John New Brunswick.

Q. That would be the explanation for the discrepancy between the two figures?

> A. Yes.

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		Q	•	Now,	in	Exhib	it 1	340,	the	
red	book,	would	you e	xplain	wha	t is	mean	t by	the	
head	ing "C	perat:	ion and	d Main	tena	nce E	Expen	ditur	es",	
and	if you	can,	trace	the s	ame	figur	es o	n Ext	nibit	1295
for	1960-6	1?								

A. The red book, once again, shows cash statement. It is a statement of cash disbursements by the federal government for these particular establishments, and it is not an accrued statement; it is just disbursements that went through in that particular fiscal year.

Q. What about Schedule A to Exhibit 1295?

A. Schedule A, I would say, is pretty much the same except we have some regroupings. The expenditures shown in Schedule A include the disbursements for telecommunications equipment, teletype services which are shown under rental of teletype equipment. The total expenditure there is \$32,000.00.

of that amount, \$6,000.00 is included under British Columbia in the red book. The remainder is shown in another part of this report, and you could not identify it there, but it was paid through Marine Reporting Service appropriation, not through pilotage, but the pilotage appropriation charged for the \$6,000.00 for British Columbia, and there are also adjustments as noted on the statement for salary charges.

The Director of Marine Regulations



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and I believe the Superintendent of Nautical are not necessarily included in the red book, but in our statement, Schedule A, we attempted to allocate some of the costs of their salaries to our statements, and as a result you have a difference in the figures.

Q. Tell me, just out of curiosity, when you have expenses which are incurred, say, in the fiscal year of 1959-60, and the work has been done in 1959-60 but the payment is made in the 1960-61 fiscal year, where would that expenditure be shown? In 1960-61 or 1959-60?

In the 1960-61. If a disbursement is made during 1960-61, it would show in that column.

Q. And the position with respect to revenue is the same thing? If it is under a Bill which had been sent two years ago or six months prior to the end of the fiscal year, it would appear in the succeeding year?

A. Yes. There is one restriction here that you might have to keep in mind. The Financial Administration Act allows the Department to pay what we would call old year expenditures up to the end of April of the new fiscal year, so that every charge that has been incurred in February, and the bill was received in March, we could pay this up to the end of April, and to that extent those statements are accrued.

If that bill was not received until June, it would be paid as a 1960-61 expenditure.

> One last question: Would your Q.



wish.

section of the Department consider monies received by the Pilotage Authority for and on behalf of pilots -- that is, pilotage dues -- would you consider that public money within the meaning of The Financial Administration Act?

A. No, not the revenue received by the sections, or at least the pilotage Districts where we are not employing Civil Service pilots. Such places as Quebec City and Montreal. This would not be public money to go into the consolidated revenue fund. We would not take it in, but this would be treated as money more or less entrusted to the Department.

Q. Might it be considered then money paid to Canada for a special purpose?

A. I would think the latter would be the situation. If I recall the definition of public money --

Q. I might read it to you if you

A. Okay.

Q. Public money, under Section 2, Sub-Section (m) of the Financial Administration Act is defined as follows:

"It means all money belonging to Canada, received or collected by the Receiver General or any other public officer in his official capacity, or any person authorized to receive or



collect such money, and includes: 2 (1) Duties and revenues 3 of Canada; 4 (2) Money borrowed by 5 Canada or received through 6 7 the issuance or sale of securities; 8 (3) Money received or 9 10 collected for or on behalf of Canada; 11 (4) Money paid to Canada 12 for a special purpose." 13 The same Act defines money paid to Canada for a special 14 purpose as follows: 15 "It includes all money that 16 is paid to a public officer 17 under or pursuant to a 18 statute, trust, treaty, 19 undertaking or contract, and 20 is to be disbursed for a 21 purpose specified in or 22 pursuant to such statute, 23 24 trust, treaty, undertaking or 25 contract." 26 A. I would have just to give my own

30 I would think the pilotage fund would fall into the

Yes, please?

It might not be valid all the way.

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opinion on that.

Q.

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latter	category becaus	e they are not really	revenues
of the	Crown. They ar	e more funds that hav	e been
entrust	ted to the Depar	tment or to the Minis	ter on
behalf	of the pilots.		
	Q.	So it might be money	paid to
Canada	for a special p	urpose?	
	Α.	Yes, I would think t	hat.
	Q.	And this is your own	personal
opinion	n?		
	Α.	This is my own perso	nal opinion





	MR. JACQUES	My Lord, I s	should now	
like to file	as Exhibit N	o. 1342 a yello	w booklet	
entitled "Ann	nual Financia	l Report as at	March 31st,	1963"
issued by the	e Department	of Transport.		

---EXHIBIT NO. 1342: Annual Financial Report as at March 31st, 1963, issued by the Department of Transport.

Q. Would you tell us the difference between Exhibit 1340, which is the Annual Statistical report, and the Annual Financial Report which is Exhibit 1342, since both refer to operating expenses and maintenance expenses? The data concerning the pilotage services is contained in page 12 of Exhibit 1342.

Would you like to step down and study this document?

A. Just to get the relative positions in my mind, I would like this.

MR. JACQUES: We could resume the evidence of Captain Jones, if Your Lordship wishes.

MR. LALONDE: Just while you are there,
I am showing you Exhibits 1297 and 1301. Do you have
anything to do with the preparation of these documents?

THE WITNESS: These I do not recognize at the moment.

MR. LALONDE: I believe you stated that you were concerned with 1960-1961 and 1961-1962 in Exhibit 1295?

THE WITNESS: 1960-61 and 1961-1962.

MR. LALONDE: And these deal with fiscal years properly from the 1st April to the 30th March of



L	tı	he f	ol	low	ing	year	-
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THE WITNESS: Yes.

3 MR. LALONDE: And you do not know whether

the same rule was applied for the following years?

THE WITNESS: No.

---Witness withdrew.

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CAPTAIN D. R. JONES, Recalled

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

Q. Captain Jones, under the same oath, can you tell us who prepared the parts of

Exhibit 1295 for 1962-1963 and 1963-1964? 12

13 Α. The left-hand columns in the 14 left hand of this statement --

> Q. You mean revenue?

Α. Yes, revenues are prepared entirely from pilotage sources.

Q. You said that already, but who actually totals up all the figures and prepares this statement? Is it you personally?

A. No, not me personally. It is done in the head office -- the pilotage section in head office.

Q. Is there an accountant who does this type of work?

Α. Yes. For example we have here at present Mr. Kennedy, who does this work now. Formerly we had it done by others.

Q. For 1962-1963 and 1963-1964 do you

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know who actually prepared these figures?



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The person? Α.

Yes? Q.

No, I am not sure. I think I A. know who it is but I would not be quite sure.

MR. BRISSET: It has the initials A.R.K. at the bottom.

THE WITNESS: These are the initials of Mr. Kennedy here. At the present time Mr. Kennedy does it but prior to Mr. Kennedy's coming to our Department it was another person. I think it was Captain Bennett, but I am not quite sure.

MR. JACQUES: Oh, I see.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

Q. On this subject, Captain Jones, I understand that Mr. Kennedy ---

> Yes, Mr. Kennedy is ---Α.

Q. Mr. Kennedy did prepare 1962-1963 and 1963-1964. You can consult with him.

Yes. Apparently he participated in the preparation of it with others but prior to that time....Mr. Kennedy has not been with us very long.

I see, and do you know whether Q. the indication as being for fiscal year 1962-1963 and fiscal year 1963-1964 is valid or whether it should rather be calendar year for these years?

Well, as I explained this morning, I know full well that we did not have the revenue statements on a fiscal year basis as such. They come in on a calendar year basis and the figures of the

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18700 fiscal year would not be available to us on that basis so they could not be prepared in that fashion. local officers submitted the report in December and it may well be that there is no difference. For example, in a District which is quiet in the wintertime there would be no difference, but nevertheless the date is December 31st. Do I understand you to say then that the two reports for 1962-1963 and 1963-1964 should

be read as pertaining to calendar years only? That is, the first one should be "Statement of revenue and expenses for year 1962" and the second one "Statement of revenue and expenses for calendar year 1963"?

Well, I should perhaps explain Α. that while I say we have no reports from the field, financial reports, as at the 1st April or the 31st March, therefore we are quite incapable -- it is not possible for us to prepare the figures on that basis. However, in head office we have statements at those dates. Consequently it would be possible to include insofar as head office, headquarters figures are concerned, the data of that latter date. It should be possible.

Q. So in effect you might very well have in the same sheet here figures pertaining to the 31st December, 1962 and other figures pertaining to the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1963 -- on the same sheet? For instance, revenue could be to the 31st December and expenses to the 30th March?



as much as the figures were prepared by others I trust that this was not so. But it is a possibility.

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

Q. I recall, Captain Jones, that in most Districts where money is pooled and shared by the local Supervisor, at the end of the year they share what is left in the pool. They have, say, from January to December a set amount which they distribute to pilots --whether it is \$500.00 a month or \$600.00 a month -- and at the end of the year... Let us take Halifax for instance. They share the remainder of the pool?

A. This is done in some Districts.

Payment on account is made every month and really a settlement is made once in the year. This is true.

Q. And the figures contained in 1295 as "Paid to Pilots", what would they represent?

A. Well, they would be the summation of those 12 monthly payments, eleven monthly payments on account, plus the terminal payment which was the settlement and the disposal of all available monies collected up to that time.

Q. Let us start in January. In

January money comes in in one District -- let us say

Saint John, New Brunswick -- in a busy month and they

retain that money into the fund. But this is money

from the previous fiscal year?

A. Some of it may well be, yes.

Q. Yet it is paid during the



subsequent fiscal year and that would be included in
your statement, even though it was money which had
been received by the Authority in the preceding fiscal
year, but paid to the pilot in the subsequent
fiscal year?

A. That is right. This follows the fact that we operate on a cash basis, not on a true accounting basis in that sense.

Q. So we might say that some of these figures in 1295 are accurate to \$1,000.00 more or less?

A. Yes. The amount outstanding shown is not significant in ratio to the total revenue.

Q. And if we take a series of them, as we have now for four or five fiscal years, the average might come out just about right?

A. Yes, in as much as if it were a carry-over of \$1,000.00 each year it would nullify its effect entirely then.

Q. That is correct, and the only item or the only factor which could modify the figure substantially is the case where in some Districts the accounts receivable have accumulated to a high ---

A. High fluctuation, yes, this is correct.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

Q. In effect, Captain, is there any way other than basing yourself on the fiscal year in the Department to find out your expenses during the





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year? I mean, supposing that Captain Bennett did prepare that. Quite obviously as far as revenues are concerned he had the figures from the Districts -right? Then he wanted to prepare a statement for this purpose here on the expenditure side.

> A. Yes?

- Q. Let us call it "Ottawa headquarters". Was there any way by which he would have been able to find what the expenditures would have been to the 31st December of that year for the pilotage service in Ottawa headquarters expenditure? Do you have monthly statements in the government?
- Α. It would be possible to secure figures in the accounts at some interim date, but really, if I may say so, a more important matter in the aim of getting a true accounting would be certainly to have proper dates, but also it would be to run the books on an accrual basis -- that is to say, on a true revenue.
- Yes, this has been seen already. But I think it is a pretty obvious and blatant error if in the same figure you balance revenue for calendar year with expenditure for fiscal year and you say you balance or have a profit or a loss.
- This is why I said it was a Α. possibility, but we would have to consult the financial services who provided that.
- Q. . My question is, do you have available on a monthly basis the expenditures of each service?



out --



A. There is available in head-
quarters records of the expenditures right throughou
monthly or whatever date you elect to pay. But the
accountants could pass a comment with respect to the
possibility you mentioned whether it was an
actuality or not.

MR. JACQUES: Would you step down for a moment, please?

THE WITNESS: Certainly, sir.

---Witness withdrew.

P. T. DIXON, Recalled

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

Q. Now, sir, are you able to explain the two publications, 1340 and 1342?

A. 1342 is one that we try to put out in the summer as quickly after the close of the fiscal year as possible. It is really a compendation of what is in the Exhibit 1340 and the totals, excluding variations because of rounding, are more or less agreed between the two books.

For example, on page 12 there is a listing of expenditures for the various pilotage offices and these are listed once again on Schedule 7 of 1340. There were some variations in here but basically the same information is shown on page 12. On page 15 there is a total shown for the pilotage services.

Q. Page 15 of 1342?

A. Yes. There is a total shown here





by fiscal year for the pilotage services and the amount for the year 1962-1963 is \$1,651,000.00. If you turn to 1340 the total expenditures shown on Schedule 7 for 1962-1963 is \$1,522,000.00, and in Schedule 8 there is a further expenditure for nautical and pilotage of \$127,000.00. Those, barring variations for rounding, give you the figure as shown in 1342 at page 15.

The same condition applies as to the revenue. These can be traced back in identical fashion.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you, sir.

Is the Commission satisfied with the explanation given on these documents?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. As I told you before, of course, we are going to analyze those things. They shall be reconciled and should we have any questions to ask, then we are going to ask them the way we did before, through correspondence.

MR. JONES: Thank you very much.



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CAPTAIN JONES, Recalled

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

- Q. With respect to Exhibit 1297 and 1299, pertaining to pilots' earnings --
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Frankly I can see the purpose in having a calculation for effective pilots. What is the purpose of calculating earnings per effective pilot?

THE CHAIRMAN: I think this is obvious if you do not think of the title. Even if you qualify the title it would be the gross earnings of a District divided by the number of pilots. Then you have your answer. It is not pilots' earnings at all.

MR. JACQUES: Q. Even with that total, what is the purpose of all of that?

A. Well, the purpose of that is twofold. One is that these are used to follow the trends of revenue -- to avoid the use of the word "earnings". This frequently arises in an immediate way when a question comes up of making adjustments to tariff.

Q. Surely, Captain, you do not mean to say that the revenue of a District depends upon whether a pilot is available or not. A pilot may be available for a whole week and yet not pilot a ship and the revenue would be nil.

A. The other factor is the adequacy of the pilots' force, the number of pilots on strength, available.



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several fluctuations of rules.

A.

Q. Surely this should not be connected with money. It should be connected with the number of trips or the length of trips.

A. Well, this is true and here we have subsidiary other statements showing the duration of tour time, the time in which this money was earned and these are two -- they are really counterparts, one of the other, in one sense.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

Q. Now, we discussed this morning the situation at Kingston where you had 24 pilots for a while while your statistics indicated 20. Now, we have also seen roughly the way your effective pilots were arrived at. If a pilot in a District were to be absent, let us say three days or 15 days -- let us say 15 days -- you would then calculate that for 15 days you had one pilot less on the list. That is, instead of, for instance, 77 pilots you would then have 76 pilots or 76 effective pilots?

A. I take it that this is not the annual statutory leave and this is sickness or for other causes?

Q. Yes. That is right. Then you would have a list of 76 effective pilots during that occasion. Now, as you know, all over Canada I think pilots work on tour-de-role or on turns. You know that.

Yes, tour-de-role itself has



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Q. But in general terms pilots in Canada work on the basis of pretty well roughly equalization of trips. Let us put it that way.

Well, I hope I am not making difficulties, but even that is not quite right. For example, in British Columbia there is no such thing as equalization of trips because that is quite patently impossible.

0... For the whole of the St. Lawrence River and the East Coast, apart from British Columbia, let us leave out British Columbia for the time because the situation is quite different there. That is coastal pilotage.

A. Well, here again, of course, I understand what you are talking about if that is the point, but equalization of trips has more to it than the mere statement as such. It is a rather devious and complicated thing in itself.

If you have a pilot who has Q. been absent for two weeks and then comes back. Over the next two months, let us say, he succeeds in catching up on the number of trips with his colleagues who remained on duty all the time, this will not appear on your effective pilots figure at all, would it?

No, and this is one of the Α. objections that a pilot has to the equalization of trips idea. For it means --

Q. . I thought it was one of the objections that the pilots had to the effective pilot idea?



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A. No. It means if a pilot is off for sickness or whatever other reason and he comes back and works twice as hard as the man who has not been sick, this obviously is not desirable.

Moreover, may I add one more thing in addition to this? When he elects to take this time off, ships are still coming along as they customarily do, sporadically, and if a significant number of pilots elected to take a good number of days off on the idea of catching up a week later, this would not really serve the operation so you see the Department's dislike of this arrangement is well-founded, I think.

Q. . This is because you assume, first of all, that the pilot will have to work twice as hard and consequently he should catch up as many turns as he wants to?

May I add that the pilots themselves have seen the inadvisability of having this total freedom to do this and this is the way they think and make these -- assume this authority and they have quite clearly seen it is an undesirable thing to have without restraint and they have put restraints on it.

To somewhat regulate that basis 0. so that the service will not suffer and so that the man would not overwork himself when he came back?

> A. To some degree, yes.

Within that measure there is Q. nothing wrong, is there, with the idea that the man can

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work a little bit more for a while and catch up?
A. Yes, I think there is. First
of all this is a minor point. It means, for example
in Montreal I think the Civil Service works I
am credibly informed, something like an hour or an
hour and a half a day to rearrange these equalizations
of trips. Now, this is a load of work which otherwise
would not be necessary.

Q. Now, you are making your stand on the basis of additional work for the Civil Service?

A. I am merely mentioning that as one of the objections. The other objection is that, as I said before, if a significant number elected to go off the list we would very shortly be destitute of an adequate number of pilots at a crucial time perhaps.

Q. I submit to you what you are saying is that it is not up to the pilots to determine that because nowhere on the St. Lawrence River can pilots go off like this without any reason, is there?

A. Well, this is what has happened.

Q. Don't you have authority under the by-law to control this? Pilots going off the list have to ask for permission?

A. These rules, I understand, are made yearly by the pilots --

Q. These what?

A. These rules of catching up trips and so on are made annually by the pilots in consultation with the local Supervisor.

Q. I am sorry, there again you are



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changing the subject. My question was in connection with the statement you just made that the pilots would elect, or any number of pilots would elect to go off the list just as they please?

> A. In theory, yes.

And in effect do you not have Q. the power under the by-laws, that it is strictly provided that pilots have to ask permission to go off the list in all Districts?

I don't think that power in fact works that way. They go off in this fashion. is certainly true that a significantly large number of pilots do not go off at once, but this is theoretically the objection to this.

Q. As a matter of fact they all have to ask permission from the Superintendent or the Supervisor every time they go off the list, otherwise they will be penalized and cut off the list and cannot catch up?

A. The rules for catching up are different in different Districts, as you know.

Leave the catching up aside for Q. Isn't it a fact they have to ask perthe moment. mission before going off the list?

Whether they do -- whether they Α. have to ask or not, I am not prepared to say. What is in fact taking place is that they go off them in general.

Q. "In general"? This is a statement you are making?



A STATE OF THE STA	Jones, cr-ex toronto. ontario (Lalonde)
1	A. This is right. I am not saying
2	they all go off at once obviously, but this is
3	fairly frequently.
4	Q. Let us get this again. Do you
5	mean to say that you do not know, first of all, whethe
6	they have to ask permission or not?
7	A. I am aware they have to ask
8	permission.
9	Q. You know that?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. Then your statement is that
12	they do go off list without asking permission in
13	general, you said?
14	A. In general. This is a frequent
15	operation, as I understand it, a frequent practice.
16	Q. I suppose you also understand
17	that they would do this without any penalty whatever
18	or any sanction taken against them?
19	A. The penalities here imposed
20	by the Association are different in different District
21	For example
22	Q. I submit to you you better
23	check with your Supervisor or Superintendent because
24	this is not according to the evidence we have.
25	A. For example, you will recall a
26	meeting that we had in the United Montreal Pilotage
27	Office at which time the then President, Mr. Tremblay,

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- You know that?
- Yes.
- Then your statement is that hout asking permission in
- In general. This is a frequent and it, a frequent practice.
- I suppose you also understand without any penalty whatever gainst them?
- The penalities here imposed different in different Districts.
- I submit to you you better sor or Superintendent because o the evidence we have.
- For example, you will recall a the United Montreal Pilotage e then President, Mr. Tremblay, complained bitterly about the fact that a large number of pilots went off on Saturday and Sunday.



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		Α.		And I	poin	ted out	to them	n that
while	perhaps	it	was n	ot the	best	way of	handlin	ng this,
never	theless	ther	e was	means	in the	he Asso	ciation	of
curbin	ng this	and	I und	erstan	d late	er that	means w	as
taken								

- Q. Is it not a fact that there are means provided for in the by-laws?
 - Α. Yes.
- Q. And this is the responsibility of the local Pilotage Authority?
 - Α. Formally, yes.
- Q. And that they have to obtain permission first from the local Supervisor?
- A. This is a formal statement of the case, yes.
- Q. If a man goes off the list with the permission of the local Supervisor, then he has complied with all the by-laws and the powers are not with the Association. The powers are with the Pilotage Authority.
- A. This is perfectly true. We are commenting on two different aspect of the same thing. You are commenting on the legal and formal aspects of the case. You are perfectly right. I was commenting on the practical affairs and the practical matters that take place from time to time.
- Q. I am sorry. I am also commenting on the practical aspect. In practice, concretely, is it not a fact that they have to ask permission or they do ask permission of the local Supervisor before getting



off the list, otherwise they will be fined?

A. Well, it is my understanding that this is not adhered to in that way.

Q. So you have known that all the time and you have never cared to do anything about it?

A. I would not say that. First of all, as I stated, in Montreal the pilots there cured this by their own action.

Q. Congratulations to them.

A. I mention this to show you I am speaking of the practical matter. In Quebec this exact parallel has not taken place and it is because of the reason it has not taken place that we see a larger number of absentee rate in Quebec than we do in Montreal.

Q. We will come to that later on.

This is the cause you attribute to Quebec. Keep this

in your mind and we will come back to it.

A. Yes.

Q. Now, go on.

A. Well, as I say, this is the practical state of affairs. To come back to the original comment, we think that this matter of catching up trips and so on is not a desirable practice and has many disadvantages.

Q. Now, you are going back to the business of catching up trips. We were on the aspect of going out without permission, leaving the tour-derole or list without permission. You have stated that you have been aware that this rule was not abided by in





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	Jones, o	n_0¥
MEM	ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONTARIO (Lalonde	
1	1 the Districts and your Supervisor in en	ffect did not
2	2 apply the by-laws and you let it go. 7	These people
3	3 would get off the list without permiss:	ion and nothing
4	4 would be done about it?	
5	5 A. This happens, ye	es.
6	Q. You never sent	instructions to
7	your Supervisors in that respect?	
8	8 A. We know that the	is takes place
9	9 and we know the measures taken by the	cilots to curb
10	10 it.	
11	Q. But my question	again was you
12	never sent instructions to your Supervi	isors in that
13	respect?	
14	14 A. No.	
15	Q. You never reprin	nanded the
16	Supervisor because he had not complied	with the
17	regulations strictly?	
18	18 A. No.	
19	Q. How do you know	that the pilots
20	get off the list and do it without per	mission of the
21	21 Supervisor?	
22	A. We understand so	o from comments
23	passed to us by the local people.	
24	Q. Do you mean 1	who is that?
25	A. It became a mat	ter of I was
26	going to say "notoriety".	
27	Q. You did not che	ck directly with

the local Supervisor? A. No. After the event we see the records of absenteeism and discussing it, that is





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what we learned.

ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD.

You are making your statement on the basis of general statistics which you find at the end of a year?

We certainly do not go into each case for a certain area.

Q. My question was: You never asked the local Supervisor in Montreal or in Quebec whether in effect this was the practice followed, that is, he would let the pilots go off the list without permission?

Well, this is what we understand A. they say takes place. They go home and they phone and they say, "Look, we won't be in for a day", and that is the end of that.

Q., But you never checked with the local Supervisor?

No, not in that formal way of writing about the matter and so on.

Q. . I can raise this point of absenteeism in Quebec, but maybe I had better wait until we finish with the other items, My Lord. You do remember, My Lord, that there was a letter from the Minister which Captain Slocombe could not explain. said Captain Jones would explain it and it is related to this subject generally, but I will wait. We have finished the specifications.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am just wondering whether Captain Jones would be able to give relative information with regard to this subject right now without checking?

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MR. LALONDE: Q. Can you give us information concerning absenteeism in Quebec and in particularly referring to a letter of the Minister to Mr. Menard or Captain Rousseau?

A. Captain Rousseau, I think. This was on the occasion of the request by the Quebec pilots for additional pilots, I think four in number. I am not quite sure.

Q. Yes.





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ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD.

TORONTO, ONTARIO

A. In reply, prior to mak	ing
up the reply, we analyzed the absentee rate a	s we
had done before, but we made a further analys	is,
and to the best of my recollection, and I this	nk my
recollection is reliable, it was something of	the
order of 14 or 15%	

Now, we thought that this was unduly high, and certainly it was very much significantly higher than Montreal, which has a rate of something of the order of 5%. This was discussed verbally with Captain Rousseau and other members of the Committee at the time.

At that time we made the suggestion that possibly we could arrange an off-duty period on the understanding that such off-duty period would have the effect of curbing this desultory leavetaking, and the pilots disliked this, and we didn't pursue it any further.

Since you are on the subject Q. . now, would you look at the letter signed by the Minister --

> A. Yes.

Of June 10, 1963, to Captain Q. Gaston Rousseau in Quebec, in connection with absenteeism in the District of Quebec, Exhibit No. 705, and we will see what absenteeism has had to do with the tour-de-role or catching up turns.

Now, you referred to the first -we can refer to names here -- to Mr. Fournier, and you state that the state of his health does not allow



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him to take back his work and he should be retired?

Yes. Α.

> Q. Now, he had been absent for over two years then?

A. Yes. May I add that this man had some knee injury of some sort and it was thought at the beginning of this injury that it might not have been a very protracted matter, so he was left along on that basis.

Q., In this case it was not very much a problem of catching up turns?

A. No, not at all. We merely mentioned he was one of the ones that served to build the total up.

And Mr. Morisset, he has been Q. absent 116 days in 1962 and no satisfactory explanation has been given to motivate these absences?

May I just revert for a moment Α. to Fournier? We thought, as you see here, we thought this man, something definitive should be decided upon here for this man, in fact, was being kept off the role for no good purpose, and surely it ought to have been established whether he was ever going to be a pilot, and it turned out later that he never was, and we later cancelled his licence.

With Mr. Morisset, Fortunat Morisset -- I scarcely think he was very fortunate. This gentleman for many, many years, he was absent for many protracted periods of time, and we might as well be quite frank. I think we all know what was the basis



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of all this, but however, on one occasion this gentleman, his licence was cancelled and then it was reinstated, and since that time he has now been cancelled, we assume for good, but one can never tell.

Q. You say no satisfactory explanation was given for these absences. Isn't it a fact your Department had medical certificates from your own doctors in the Department of National Health in this case?

In some of the instances, yes, A. but we personally and the Superintendent and you people, we all knew what was the basis of this.

Q. I would suggest that you do not insert me or us in your answers. You can't answer for what we think.

I think we can be quite frank. This was troubling us, and we felt that really something should be done about Morisset.

Q. But there again you said you had some medical certificates and in other instances you didn't have?

> Α. I think so. I am not sure.

You limited yourself to Q., complain that no satisfactory explanation of these absences had been given?

> Yes, for the reasons I have A.

Q. Mr. J. Brochu, he has been absent 120 days in 1962; no satisfactory explanation

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said.

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has	been	given	to	motivate	these	absences?
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Yes, and the comment made A. earlier was why this man was on suspension, but as I mentioned at the time the suspension was at a later date than the date of this letter. At that time this is prior to the two accidents.

Q. All right. You said he had been absent 120 days before he had an accident?

A. When I say 120 -- if this is what it says --

I presume there was no medical Q. certificate on the file?

Α. I am not sure about that, but I know this, that he was under some private physician, I think. There was some medical observation.

Q. But here the Department takes the view that no satisfactory explanation has been given?

Because basically the state of Α. affairs was the same really with this gentleman as with the prior gentleman, Morisset.

And although the Pilotage Q. Authority itself found no satisfactory explanation was given, it didn't see fit to take any measure?

Well, to see fit to take a Α. measure and to be able to take it is sometimes two different things.

But here you took a particular Q. stand that no satisfactory explanation has been given?

> Yes, that is what we felt, that A.



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the	explanation	was	not	a	satisfactory	one.
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The conclusion of this was to Q. penalize the rest of the pilots in refusing to increase their number because these men were off the list without satisfactory explanation?

What we said was that if these, what we regarded as inordinately high absentee rates, was cut down, the need for more pilots would be pro rata diminished.

Could you tell me what the pilots could do to bring either Mr. Morisset or Mr. Brochu or Mr. Fournier for all that back to work?

Well, they are at least in the A. locality, which is more than we are, and they are fraternally close to these people, and possibly can exercise some more suasion than we can.

- Q. You relied here on moral suasion?
- Yes, something like that. Α.
- Mr. Andrew Bernier, you say he Q. has been absent in 1962 for 69 days?
 - Yes. Α.
- There again no satisfactory Q. explanation has been given to motivate his absence. Now, do you know whether or not medical certificates had been produced in that case?
- For the moment, sir, I am trying A. to recall --
- Q. Well, I will give you the explanation which is given here in the answer by Captain Rousseau. That is, he had been absent after



Α.

Yes.

1 having broken a leg on November 22, 1962 at 2 Escoumains when he was coming back from his work and 3 had to be hospitalized for a long period, and has 4 remained totally incapacitated for about six months. Mr. Bernier has just taken back his work and regularly 5 6 pilots. 7 Do you remember that case? 8 Vaguely, I am afraid. I don't A. 9 remember it as well as I remember the previous. 10 But could we conclude from this Q. . that you had no explanation whatever in Ottawa as to 11 12 the reasons for his absence? 13 Α. Well, we certainly were not aware when this letter was drafted that the man's leg was 14 15 broken. If he was --16 0. Is it fair to assume you didn't 17 care to check with the local Supervisor in Quebec? I think this should have been 18 done and would have been done, I presume, by the author 19 20 or the draftee -- the drafter of that letter. 21 Q. But you don't know? 22 No, I don't know for sure. A. 23 Q. And you didn't call yourself? 24 No. Α. 25 This letter passed on your Q. 26 desk? 27 A. Yes, it passed over my desk. 28 Q. _ And you are the Superintendent 29 of Pilotage?



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	Jones, cr-ex toronto, ontario (Lalonde)
AF E M	18723
1	Q. Isn't it a fact that the local
2	Supervisor in Quebec should have known at least?
3	A. We hope so.
4	Q. Now, the other three cases still
5	have the usual answer of "no satisfactory explanation
6	has been given to motivate these absences "?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. Do you know whether a check
9	was made to find out whether you had medical certifi-
10	cates in your files in Quebec about these three
11	gentlemen?
12	A. We certainly would look in
13	our own files.
14	Q. In Ottawa?
15	A. Yes, when this letter was
16	written.
17	Q. I see.
18	A. But the same comment is passed
19	about each one of these that there is no satisfactory
20	evidence on file, and here "satisfactory" really means
21	credible, not formally credible, but in a rational,
22	reasonable sense. For example, this last one
23	Q. Well, when you
24	MR. JACQUES: I wish you would answer.
25	THE WITNESS: This last one, for example,
26	without mentioning any names, is one which is familiar
27	to all of us as a pilot who occasionally does not
28	behave as well as others, and here again the very name
29	immediately brings to mind of any person, not merely

a suspicious one, the cause of the absence.





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Yes. Okay. Now, you knew this Q. _ in Ottawa, and you say you checked in your file in Ottawa, and probably did not find medical certificates?

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- May I add, sir, we may have A. found medical certificates, which, while they were formally supplying quittance, in fact weren't too impressive in any reasonable sense.
- You are referring to the last Q. I don't suppose you would doubt the previous case? two names?
- No, the others I am not aware of, and consequently I can't pass comment.
- Is it a rule that you get all Q. the medical certificates sent to Ottawa as soon as they are received by the local Supervisor?
 - They do customarily come, yes. Α.
- Isn't it a fact that in some Q. _ instances they may not come?
- They may not, and I would like to add they don't come to us direct. We frequently get these through the Department of National Health, and for that reason they don't immediately come. Sometimes some significant delay.
- In the last case you might have Q. had medical certificates on which you did not rely too much?
 - A. Well --
- But isn't it a fact you had the Q. provisions in the by-laws or in the Act -- I don't remember -- which provide for examination before doctors



of	the	Department	of	National	Health's
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- A. Yes, we have.
- Q. You did not see fit to use these provisions?
- A. We do occasionally, and mostly especially if we have some doubts about the matter, but I can't say in any given one case whether we did so or not.
- Q. But the answer you have just given would tend or would lead us to believe in this last case, although you did not rely too much on the medical certificates concerned, you didn't care to do anything as far as medical certificates by your own doctors?
- A. No, I don't think in that last case we did do so, no.
 - Q. You don't think you did?
 - A. No.
- Q. Is it not fair to assume that in effect when this letter was drafted no check was made locally as to what the actual situation was concerning these seven men?
- A. I wouldn't like to agree with that without checking with the person who drafted the letter.
- Q. You may check. Do you know who drafted this letter -- well, I had better not ask that question.
 - A. Yes, I know who drafted it.
 - Q. Now, in this letter you have



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before.

seven cases of pretty lengthy absences. Some of them for very obvious reasons, medical certificates or accidents or things like that, and you still maintain that the main reason for the absences, for instance in the Quebec District for that year, would have been the practice of catching up turns?

- The reason for the absences? A.
- Q. Yes. that is what you said
- Α. The reason for absences is catching up turns?
 - Yes, the possibility of catching-Q.
- A. They indulged in the practice of going off because they know they can catch up? That is what is meant?
 - Q. Yes.
- Well, I didn't say it is the Α. main reason, but it is a factor. It must be a factor, but the objection was not that. The objection was we don't like pilots being absent when the requirements of shipping need their presence.
- Do you know any peak periods 0. in the District of Quebec where there has been a lack of pilots to serve ships or even in slack periods for all that?
 - Not to my knowledge. A .
 - Q. Not to your knowledge?
 - No, there never have been. A.

MR. JACQUES: You have always had an adequate number of pilots?

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THE WITNESS: Always, yes, to my knowledge, and I think my knowledge is reliable in this.

MR. LALONDE: Q. You always have pilots to do the job when the ships came --

A. They always became available to meet the surge of shipping.

Q. I understand there is argument whether there was an adequate number or not?

A. Yes.

commissioner smith: On that point my recollection is that pilots in Quebec asked for three or four more additional pilots, the recommendation was concurred in by the Supervisor and sent to Ottawa and was turned down?

THE WITNESS: Yes, that is right, and it was turned down, denied for quite a considerable time.

Later, and I think my memory is reliable on this point, we agreed to -- the Minister agreed to put two more pilots on, and they were so put on nearly a year ago now. About a year ago.

MR. LALONDE: Q. Yes. I am instructed that those two additional pilots were appointed in June of this year, 1964?

A. Oh, well, I am sorry when I said a year ago. It is not that long ago. It is only a few months ago.

Q. And the reasons why you did not support the recommendation from your local Supervisor are really set out in the letter of the Minister of



June 10th, 1963?

A. Not only that, sir. For in addition the traffic count showed, I think it was a slight decrease on one particular reference date. But in any event it certainly was -- there was no significant increase, and that was also a factor taken into account when this decision was made.

Q. Although it is not referred to in the letter of the Minister here?

A. Well, I can't recall that possibly, for that discussion went on for some considerable time. In fact more than a year, and at one stage that comment was made in reply to a request by the pilots, pointing out that our count of traffic showed very, very slight decrease.

Q. For what reason did you grant two more pilots in June of this year?

A. In the meantime there did arise a surge of traffic. Towards the latter part of last year it was quite evident that traffic figures were mounting, were increasing.

Q. Yes?

A. And this prompted the change -well, as far as I am able to say what prompted other
people's decisions--but it seems reasonable to say
this was the basis on what that changed decision was
based.

even by last August it was quite obvious there would be a strong upsurge of traffic in the fall due to the



Russian wheat sale?

A. Well, hindsight, of course, is better than foresight. Now we can say this, but at the time -- it is a more difficult matter.

Q. You mean to say officials of the Department of Transport in the month of August last year could not forecast that there would be a great upsurge of traffic in the fall? You would not dare risk yourself to forecast that?

A. I may point out these discussions with the Quebec pilots commenced long before last August, but certainly went on past last August, and by that time our attitude was changing in recognition of the changing conditions.

Q. Although your attitude changed, it took until June of this year to put it into effect?

A. This is the time of the examination. The decision antedated that by many weeks, I am sure, if not some couple of months.

Q. But in effect the pilots were appointed in June of this year?

A. That is right.

Q. I stated August. As a matter of fact, if you remember well, the Russian wheat sale was announced before August. I think it was some time in June, and in July when there was the Longshoremen's strike in Montreal, the Russian wheat sale had been announced then I am sure.

A. Yes, but as you will realize, to endeavour to forecast what is going to happen is a



problem fraught with many difficulties. For example, at the present time with the cessation of or termination of the Russian contract we might well turn around and say, while traffic is now high it is very shortly going to be very much diminished, and therefore rule the request out. So you see it works both ways.

- Q. What foresight, what forecast do you have now?
- A. Well, I do not know that I am the appropriate person to ask that question for I do not as myself pass comment on the future economic activity or estimate of it.
- Q. Is it not fair to state that for last year as well as this year you yourself as Superintendent of Pilots did not have in hand to make a recommendation a forecast of shipping in the year to come or future months?
- A. Well, this is a very difficult matter which I alone may not be able to add too much to. I mean, in the economic section of the Department there are others who can pass comment on this. And here again ---
 - Q. I can understand that, yes.
- A. So I do not take too prominent a part in that.
- Q. My only question is, when you received the recommendation for instance from Quebec from the local Supervisor saying you should have four more pilots in that District, and the pilots were asking



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for four more pilots in that District, surely before you would say no to such a recommendation you would look at what you did, I think -- work load in the District and that type of thing?

A. Yes.

My question is, did you in fact Q. look at whatever forecasts were available of the trend of shipping in 1963 and 1964?

Well, I can assure you that these factors are taken account of.

> Q. But not by you?

A. Not necessarily by me, no, by other officials.

> On a higher level? Q.

On a higher level, yes. A.

I see, so your recommendation, 0. when you would make it, would not take these factors into consideration?

Δ If it were very, very blatantly clear I might mention that it is well known that so and so and so on, but I would not proceed from that along that line.

I see, so you would make your Q._ own recommendation on the basis of whatever you had available in the pilotage section itself?

And only from me myself, with a very modest comment on such imponderables as future activity, yes.

And your decision would pretty Q. well be based on information such as the one contained



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- A. And information on which that itself was based.
- But you never checked yourself Q. whether the person who had the right to give this information had checked with the local Supervisor?
- As I said earlier, I would have A. to check to find out now. I cannot recall and I would be only guessing if I said yes or no.
- And yourself, you did not Q. check yourself with the local Supervisor?
- No, I do not recall having Α. done so and I think I would have recalled if I had.
- In effect is it not true that Q. you are even now facing the necessity of increasing the number of pilots in the Quebec District?
- A. We are considering a request of the pilots to increase the number, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will adjourn now for a few minutes.

---SHORT RECESS.

MR. LALONDE: Q. Captain Jones, one last question in connection with Exhibit 705. I think when you referred to pilot number 2 on this list you said that you were all aware of the reasons for the absence of that pilot?

- Yes, I said that. A.
- Is the reason that you were Q. aware of sickness?
 - Yes, sickness in its broadest A.





aspect and proper interpretation of the word.

Q. Is it not a fact that you had regular medical certificates from the Department of National Health and Welfare?

A. We had a number of such certificates, yes.

- Q. Were these medical certificates according to your views of what the reasons for the absence were?
- A. My personal views or the Department's views?
- Q. Of your Department, I would say.
- A. Yes, but not perhaps in a basic sense. There was an underlying instability of character, shall we say, and psychological troubles underlying the same illness that was reported.
- Q. Do I understand you to say that you were not quite in agreement with the certificates given by the Department of National Health?
- A. Well, in that sense we feel that they do not really get to the meat of the problem, you know.
- Q. I see. Did you ever do anything in that connection as regards the Department of National Health?
- A. I have personally spoken to a number of the officers about individual instances like this and commented generally about them, but as professional men they make their report and that is that.



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Q.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

Captain Jones, I was left under the impression during the course of your evidence before the adjournment that in the St. Lawrence River Districts the policing of absences was more or less left to the corporations of pilots; is that correct? By "policing" I also include taking remedial steps.

As a practical statement this is entirely my view. Normally the local Superintendent has the power, as Maitre Lalonde pointed out a little earlier. However, these arrangements that are made, the pilots are very active -- understandably active in them. They make certain rules and I understand they discuss these with the local Superintendent. I also understand that they are pretty well ironed out even before that. However, he has the theoretical power to say no or yes and they are put in. This takes place from time to time as it is found desirable to place these rules governing the day to day operation of pilots.

In other words, if it was not Q. the official delegation of authority it was at least a de facto delegation of authority?

Yes. For example, may I again Α. mention as a clear instance of this, in Montreal when the Committee representing the pilots felt that this matter was being abused by a number of their members, they brought in remedial steps and some of these remedial steps were purely personal and not related to the pilotage function. I refer to monetary penalties they



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exercise of authority over their members. It did have a salutary effect and the subsequent absentee rate showed a considerable improvement. It was post hoc ergo propter hoc. It was after it and it was because of it.

Q. Now, Captain, we have been speaking of what was to be understood by the expression

imposed on their members -- which here again was an

speaking of what was to be understood by the expression
"effective pilots" and the need at times to add to the
pilot roster in any particular District. In this
connection I would like to refer you to Exhibit 644,
which is a statement showing the number of days'
absence in the Quebec District in each year 1960, 1961
and 1962. Restricting myself solely to the year
1962, in the light of the request of the pilots for
additional pilots in the District, I have calculated that
the total number of days of absences during that year
was 3,084 days. Would you accept my figure?

A. I see the addition here and I am sure that it is quite accurate. I have not checked it.

Q. Assuming that you have a season of 300 days, say, in the District of Quebec, which would be about accurate, is it not a fact that 3,084 days would represent ten pilots being absent the whole year?

A. The arithmetic is irrefutable.

Q. Would it not be possible that one of your reasons for refusing to add to the number of pilots in that District at that time, 1962 and 1963, was the fact that your Department considered that this number of absences was not justified and could be



A. Well, I thought I had made much

remedied without having to add pilots to the roster?

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3 that comment earlier. We mentioned this and in addition

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to that there was the fact that at a certain time --

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and this was mentioned expressly in one letter -- the

6 comparative traffic figures showed no increase whatsoever

7 For that reason at that time it was decided not to

accede to the request. Later on, of course, the

9 picture changed.

Q. I believe you have mentioned that at some time the pilots had requested your Department to allow them a certain period of leave or absence; I am not quite sure whether it is 10 days or 13 days a year?

A. Yes, there was a comment to that effect. I may stand corrected here, but I thought this was Montreal. I may be wrong.

Q. Was there a similar request made for the District of Quebec?

A. I would have to check it. I do not recall it, but I will not be dogmatic on this.

Q. For the District of Montreal I did not catch the figure you mentioned. Was it 10 days or 13 days?

talking about two slightly different matters. In

Montreal they had arranged amongst themselves what one
might call a sort of off-watch period. They go off duty
with our cognizance, the Minister's cognizance, and
thereby we think that this is a perfectly reasonable





on the desultory absences that might otherwise occur.

In Quebec we suggested to the

arrangement and we think it has a beneficial effect

pilots we do the same thing there.

Q. May I interrupt you? Perhaps
I should have mentioned to you that this was in
connection with the calculation of the number of
effective pilots.

A. Yes, sir. Well, that is why

I said we were talking about two different things. With
respect to the calculation of the number of effective
pilots, ten days was allowed in all of the River
Districts, under which, if the number of days' absence
of a given pilot were less than 10 days we would account
him a full pilot as though he had never been absent.
This was the same in all of those Districts.

Q. Has that been done in your calculations in the statements which were before us to calculate the number of effective pilots in Quebec?

A. Yes, sir, this is the basis, although we have a directive to the contrary now. We have maintained that for purposes of comparison over a number of years back. That is correct, we have retained this basis pro temps.

Q. In other words, if I may now go to Exhibit 1307, when for the year 1962 you state that the number of effective pilots is 69.55, that includes the allowance of 10 days per pilot?

A. Yes, sir. This is the result of that arithmetic.





MR. LALONDE: For clarification on this point, I suppose this means that any amount below 10 days will not be counted?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

MR. LALONDE: It does not mean you have to count ten days for all pilots?

THE WITNESS: Oh, no.

MR. BRISSET: Q. So in all cases where a pilot was absent for less than 10 days, then you would not count the number of days he was absent for the purpose of your figure of effective pilots? If he was absent for more than 10 days then you would count the excess over 10 days?

A. That is right, sir.



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Q. Now, would you look again at
Exhibit 644 and confirm to me that in all cases, except
a very few exceptions, I think you can count them on
your fingers, the absences were in excess of ten days
in the District in that year?

A. Yes, sir. This is a statement showing the number of days absent of pilots of the Quebec District. It is listed alphabetically -- their names are listed alphabetically for the three years with the number of days absent indicated for each year against each man.

MR. LALONDE: It includes a stoppage of work of 9 or 10 or 12 days which is added for everyone?

MR. JACQUES: Nine days. There are two pilots with only 9 days of absence.

MR. LALONDE: That would be the stoppage of work. We have had evidence of that in 1962.

THE WITNESS: In 1962?

MR. JACQUES: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Yes, in 1963 -- 61 or 60 --

MR. LALONDE: Everybody was granted 9

days holiday?

THE WITNESS: Yes, there was one here 9 days and that is all I see. Eleven days, yes.

MR. ERISSET: Q. Now, in the light of what we have just stated and taking into account there were just 77 pilots on strength at the end of the year, there are variations, I admit, during the year, you have not taken into account in arriving at 69.55 the value of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pilots?

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Superintendent?

one, I think.

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A R H	ANGUS. STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. TORONTO. ONTARIO Jones, cr-ex (Brisset) 18740
1	A. This is 9 days multiplied by
2	77
3	Q. Ten days multiplied by 77?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. And the same principle was
6	followed, I take it, in the District of Montreal and
7	the Harbour of Montreal area also?
8	A. Yes.
9	** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
10	RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:
11	Q. With respect to accident, would
12	you read section 22 of the Quebec by-law, please?
13	Section 22 contains five sub-sections.
14	A. Yes. The section is headed by
15	the caption "Leave of Absence".
16	Q. Do not read it into the record,
17	but would you read it, please?

A.

A.

Q.

Yes. I have read it.

local Supervisor can request a medical certificate is,

I take it, when the sick leave exceeds six succeeding

days; so if it is less than six days the pilot does

not have to supply a medical certificate to the local

is that this smaller period could be abused and without

local Supervisor more or less has to accept the pilot's

Q. For less than six days your

very effective check. The inference is a reasonable

So the only instance where a

Yes, sir. Well, what is inferred



statement he is not well?

A. In point of fact this, I understand, is what happens. A pilot phones up and say he is sick and it is accepted as a bona fide statement.

- Q. Sick leave exceeding six consecutive days there has to be a medical certificate which can be checked through a doctor chosen by the local Supervisor?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. If it is sick leave less than six days --

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that mandatory?

MR. JACQUES: Yes, My Lord.

Q. If sick leave does not exceed six days the pilot may be required to submit a medical certificate if it appears to the Supervisor that the circumstances of the case require it?

A. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is at the discretion of the Supervisor?

MR. JACQUES: Q. I believe you said as a matter of practice that the Supervisor accepted the pilot's statement?

- A. Very largely. This is what I understand to be the case.
- Q. I know when the pilot phones up and says: "I'm sorry. I have got a very, very bad cold. I am in bed"; the Supervisor will not require them to produce a medical certificate if he is going to be sick for a day or two?



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A.	Yes,	sir
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- Q. That has been the practice?
- Α. That has been the practice.
- To the best of your knowledge? Q.
- To the best of my knowledge. A.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think this provision is covered by the by-laws.

THE WITNESS: Yes. We have a provision of the same sort, I am not quite sure the numbers of the days is the same in each District. I would have to check that. It is essentially the same by-law.

MR. JACQUES: Q. Would you compare the days of absence as stated for pilots mentioned in the letter of 10th June, 1963, Exhibit 75, with the list contained in Exhibit 644? The first one does not specify any number of days in the letter but --

The list here shows Mr. C. B. Α. Fournier as being absent in 1962 for 275 days. This is the entire season, it appears.

The previous year he was absent Q 277 days and in 1960 275?

A . Yes, sir. This gentleman I referred to earlier had an injury to his knee and it was very questionable whether he should not have been -his licence cancelled. This was done ultimately later.

Q. . The second one, the letter states that he had been absent for 116 days?

A. Yes, sir. The list shows against Mr. Fortunat Morisset 116 days of absence in 1962 and may I suggest, sir --



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MEMBER	

0	Yes
Q	Yes

- A. This 116 days refers to -- no,
- I will retract that statement.
- Q. The third one is shown in the letter as being absent 120 days?
- A. Mr. Jacques Brochu here we have listed 81 days.
- Q. Can you account for the discrepancy between the figure set out in Exhibit 644 and in the letter of 10th June, 1963?
- A. No, sir, but I observe that the statement is not dated and it is conceivable this statement was made up some significant time prior to the date of the letter and therefore the 81 days was then carried on. I would have to look this up.
 - Q. Would you look it up?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. The fourth one is shown in the letter as being absent 69 days?
- A. This is Mr. Bernier, Andrew Bernier, 91 days is listed in this Exhibit.
 - Q. Exhibit 644?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. If this one is stated as being absent 94 days?
- A. This is Mr. Bouffard, David
 Bouffard and it is listed here as 94 days absence in
 1962.
- Q. The sixth one is listed as being absent 151 days in the letter?



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		Α.		Yes,	sir.	And	this	same	figure
is	repeated	against	Mr.	Andre	Lach	ance,	151	days	absence
in	1962.								

- And finally the last one is Q. stated as being absent 63 days?
- Yes, sir, against Mr. Yves Pouliot A. is listed 63 days absence in 1962. The list carries out -- suspended October 4th.
 - That was 1961? Q.
- Yes, sir. Before a preliminary Α. inquiry. This is 1961 also.
- This letter of 10th June, 1963 Q. in listing or mentioning certain names -- does it give the full picture of absenteeism in Quebec?
- No, sir. It was intended to Α. point out that included in the high -- what was regarded by the Department as high absenteeism rate there were six individual items which in themselves indicated a disproportionate amount of absence.
- Now, sir, I refer you to Q. Exhibits 1298 and 1300 entitled "Summary of pilots' time on assignment for 1962" and for 1963. Did you prepare these documents?
- These documents were prepared A. in the Pilotage Section, yes.
- Time on assignment, am I right in assuming that is time from the time boarded to the time leaving a ship?
- In the Quebec District it is, Α. but there are Districts where this statement has to be



qualified. For example, at Lock 1, St. Lambert, in the Cornwall District, where money is being paid, the shipping industry pays for a pilot waiting, such waiting time, which is being paid although the pilot is not on board ship, is also tabulated. In other words, it is really the time on assignment or earning money, from which money is derived.

- Q. From which money is derived?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Whether through detention or otherwise?
- A. Yes. For example, another incident is in British Columbia. A pilot may well be in such a port as kitimat and there for some considerable time but not on board ship but waiting. Such waiting time is paid for and when it is paid for it is listed in this time here. In other words the statement covers times from which revenue in one form or another is derived or accrued.
- Q. So in some Districts where there is no payment for the first hour of detention --
 - A. I am sorry?
 - Q. Would the first hour be included?
- A. Yes, sir, because although money -- this is merely the mode in which it is paid. He is on board ship and that hour serves to build up overtime, so it is included, but the point I did want to make clear, the time is included here when such time is subject to earning money.
 - Q. It would not include the time,



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for instance, that the pilot takes to travel from Quebec to Escoumains and the waiting time at Escoumains?

A. No, sir. It includes nothing of that sort.

- Q. You referred again to effective pilots in these two documents. Now, the effective pilots to which you refer are which ones; the calculations allowing each pilot ten days?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. That is the revised --
- A. The ten days listed in the St.

 Lawrence District is the rule. That same rule does not apply in the other Districts.
- Q. In the Quebec District in 1962, according to that document, you had 69.55 effective pilots?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. In 1963 you had 69.1?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. The hours per effective pilot,
 I take it, are a division of the total number of hours
 for the District by the number of effective pilots?
 - A. That is right, sir.
- Q. In 1962 it is shown that the hours per effective pilot for the District of Quebec were 1,224.4?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. And for 1963, what is it?
 - A. It is 1,238.9.
 - Q. And that would represent an

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increase of how many hours?

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median length of trip between Quebec and Escoumains?

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14.5 hours.

Q. Now, are you familiar with the

Very approximately. It varies, of course, with the speed of the ship and the state of the weather and so on, visibility.

Q. Would 14 hours be a good guess?

Α. Yes, or somewhat less. I have not made statistical computations of it of late. but offhand I would say it was somewhat less than 14 hours.

So, from 1962 to 1963 the Q. time on assignment increased by one trip for each pilot, according to your figures?

Yes, sir. It follows from the Α. fact that there were 14.5 hours additional. That is very approximately a trip.

Q. There is a very slight decrease in the number of pilots, the number of effective pilots. There is a .4 decrease?

> A. Yes.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

Q. I would like to go back to this question of effective pilots and you explained you allowed 10 days on the St. Lawrence River. Can you explain to me what basis you followed for British Columbia because I must say I am looking at the total pilots on strength as 66 and the effective pilots as



days?

64.885. I submit to you you would have great difficulty in believing that only one pilot with sickness and all kinds of reasons was absent during the year?

A. I should perhaps explain that the British Columbia pilots have a two months' period off duty. We speak loosely of leave, but I think it is quite a misnomer, if I may say so in passing, and in addition for the remaining ten months of the year they work -- they are available and on call or are working some 24, possibly 23 or 24 days in the month.

They have undertaken to see to it that on this basis, if there is a spate of shipping that they will be willing to go back, but in actual fact I don't think this has been used, this recall, and so this means that they have 10 months of 24 days which is 240 days and six days off for those 10 months and then two months' leave.

THE CHAIRMAN: Making a total of 120

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: One month official leave, one month unofficial leave and a six days per month unofficial leave, making a total of 120 days?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: And they work, of course, Sundays and Saturdays?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think from the evidence we have with regard to sickness or illness, they have an insurance policy so therefore whenever they are ill, they



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have to put a claim on the insurance so maybe this can be a check against abuses.

MR. LAIONDE: Q. But then I understand that these 120 days off are not counted for the purpose of effective pilots, but let us say while in Quebec District you allot ten days without including it in the season, you would on the same basis allot 120 days in B.C. before counting effective pilots. Is that the way it is done?

A. Yes. May I mention here if you do this the other way and count a pilot only available on just solely those days on which he is available, you have the anomalous result in B.C. that, for example, one full-time pilot would then only be working one-third of the year -- two-thirds of the year, I'm sorry. He would be absent one-third.

Now this in effect would then produce a figure of some \$30,000.00 as the rate of earning of a pilot in B.C. as against what actually takes place, of a gross of \$20,000.00. This in turn would mean you would have a figure that would not be very useful, for after all the whole purpose of keeping track of these is to have some gauge and therefore it may logically be objected to -- it is understandable we make these allowances and we count a pilot on leave as though he was performing a full pilot's assignment.

Q. I think you have put it very well, that the whole basis of effective pilots for calculating earnings is a very shaky one.



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A. I didn't say that, or I hope
I didn't. Personally I think it is eminently
reasonable, and moreover it enables the Department,
senior officials of the Department, to gauge both
the trend and the reasonableness of the absolute level.

Q. That is the way you do it? With the result you have, for instance, ten allowances in the St. Lawrence River, probably no days allotted on the East Coast, and 120 days allotted on the West Coast?

A. I think this is much fairer than your suggestion infers.

Q. My question does not infer whether it is fair or not. My question is whether this is what occurs; no allocation on the East Coast, 10 days on the St. Lawrence River and 120 days in B.C.?

A. No, sir, this is not how it works out. For example, in B.C. they have those two months off and these six days, but in the River we have the winter season, some three or four months, which compares reasonably favourably with B.C.

- Q. In the Quebec District?
- A. Yes. When I said three months
 I was referring --
 - Q. They don't work in the wintertime?
 - A. They do.
- Q. You don't count the number of of trips done in the year?

A. Yes. If we count the number of trips we find in general this adds rather insignificantly to the total.



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On that basis, effective pilots -- since you are taking into account a certain number of months, do you take off time spent abourd ship during the winter and allot it against time off the list during the summer?

No. You will recall when I mentioned in my letter of explanation to the pilots, that the winter total, although it was relatively small, the easiest way and a reasonable way the Department thinks was to put those figures into summer figures, and it produced a figure of something of the order of 0.2 of an hour per day, and we felt this was really not significant.

> 0. When did you do that?

A. That happened some little while I wrote to all the pilots to explain further this matter of effective pilots to them.

> Q. Yes?

A. And to invite their comments, and I think you replied to that letter.

When was this written? This Q. year? Last year?

Α. We have written about the subject before, but this is June 25, 1964.

> 1964? Q.

A. Yes.

And you say it would amount Q.

to 0.2 hours?

Yes. A.

You would count just time on Q.



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assignment on that basis in the wintertime?

A . Yes.

- Q. While for days off, for time off you would count the full 24 hours and you would count effective pilots?
 - A. In which way?
- 0. During the wintertime? You are calling a pilot for a ship at Les Escoumains. fellow gets down to Escoumains. He takes a day. He waits another day for the ship, boards the ship and gets the ship to Quebec. Let's say he has taken three days all round. This fellow has been on duty for three days, available on duty; not actually piloting, but he has been on duty the same way as a pilot during the summertime, who would be available although he was not piloting would be counted as an effective pilot? He may be home and waiting for a ship.
- A. Those comments -- it is true that the pilot travels. Now, it is noted that we do not keep statistics on travelling time. There are two reasons for this, and one reason --
- We are not talking about the Q. same subject and I am desperate, so forget about it.
 - A. All right.
- But while you were talking about Q. this 12-months basis and 9-months basis, I draw your attention to Exhibit 1300. If you look at the number of hours you counted for effective pilots in Exhibit 1300 time on assignment for effective pilots, you would get a figure of 1,238 for Quebec, 1,497 for British Columbia,



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2,100 for D	District 3 and 2,999.5 for District 2 pilot	B.
If I take the	the Quebec District and the B.C. District,	
it would mal	ake for a difference of about, all told,	
200 hours pe	per year per pilot, which you will agree	
that figure	of 9 months versus 12 months is not quite	
giving an ap	ppropriate figure of proportions.	
	A. That is the point I was makin	g.

These things equate themselves out. Although the B. C. pilots work the entire 12 months, the net result really comes to much the same as the river pilots.

Q. I must say I don't understand quite well what you mean by time on assignment. You say that in the Quebec District it is only boarding time; from boarding time to disembarking time?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you sure it is not counted from sailing time only?

A. I am quite sure.

Q. Now, you say in other Districts you have a different basis, that it would include detention time, waiting for the ship although not on board the ship?

A. I don't agree that it is different, of course. It is the same.

Q. You say it is the same?

A. Yes, for this reason: In both Districts and in all Districts track is kept of time, a record is kept of time which means money. In other words, when they are receiving some form of remuneration, that time is tabulated. Whether that remuneration is



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earned by staying ashore waiting for a ship or whether
it is earned on board a ship. If, for example, may I
add if they are waiting for a ship, be it in Les
Escoumains or be it in Vancouver or Victoria, that
time is not counted.

- Q. If they are waiting for a ship at the St. Lambert lock that time would be counted?
- Yes, for the Cornwall Pilotage tariff for the District of Cornwall provides that after two hours there is an earning although the pilot may not in fact be on the ship while so waiting.
- After two hours? Didn't you Q. say that you did calculate only the time for which he was paid? Did I hear that? Do you start only after the two hours?
- No, sir, when the money is Α. earned, the fact that there is an alleged free period really is not, in my opinion, relevant. If he waits three hours and he gets \$10.00 or \$5.00 an hour, because the first one is free --
- You mean the first two hours Q. are free?
 - A. Yes.
 - Let's keep to the St. Lambert Q.,
- Yes. If he waits for three A. hours he gets \$5.00, and that \$5.00 has in part been earned by the first two hours, and therefore runs right on.
 - On the assignment time for Q.





Cornwall you would have calculated three hours in addition to the sailing time?

A. In addition to the time on board ship, be it sailing or waiting in the lock on board ship or whatever.

THE CHAIRMAN: You start your calculation from order time?

THE WITNESS: Yes, providing he writes down the time.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order time provided the pilot was there at the ordered time?

THE WITNESS: Yes, which is pretty well invariably so.

THE CHAIRMAN: He is there generally some time in advance?

THE WITNESS: But the advance time would not count.

MR. LALONDE: Q. And if the ship anchors with a pilot on board, that is included in the total time he was on board ship?

A. Yes.

Q. Although there is no specific remuneration for him?

A. No. This differs with different Districts, but it would be all included in the time.

THE CHAIRMAN: All included in the time on assignment?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. LALONDE: Q. So that in effect the summary of pilots' time on assignment can't be compared



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very easily one with another, if you take one District like British Columbia and District 3 and District 2 and Cornwall and Quebec, because in one instance you might have only actual time on board ship while in another instance you might have time for waiting for the ship, time during which the pilot would have waited for the ship, would be included?

Yes, sir, but then this matter of comparison which you allege springs from the fact that the pay, the earning rate, is not exactly comparable. In itself the record, I think, is quite consistent. What you feel is inconsistency steps back one further to another cause; that is to say, different rates that pilots earn and are compensated for their labours in different Districts.

I see your point. The rationale Q. behind this is only whether there is some money attached to the time the pilot is there?

> Yes. A.

If there is no money he is not Q. on assignment?

> A. That is right.

And that is the way this whole Q. figure, this whole Exhibit has been tabulated?

Α. May I say we must not stop the effect of this summary -- it is desirable to be known -but the amount of time and money earned at St. Lambert lock is not that much in magnitude.

Can you tell me St. Lambert lock Q. . is the only instance on Exhibit 1300?



	Jones, cr-ex toronto, ontario Jones, cr-ex (Lalonde) 18757
1	A. Well, B.C., of course.
2	Q. B.C. would also pay
3	A. The same way for the same
4	reason.
5	Q. Isn't it a fact for B.C. it
6	could be more important?
7	A. It will be more important.
8	Q. How much more important is
9	it going to be?
10	A. Without checking I couldn't
11	tell you.
12	Q. That is pretty important
13	because you arrive at a comparative figure here of
14	1,238 hours for Quebec versus 1,397 for British
15	Columbia. You might have here a figure for British
16	Columbia of 200 hours per year per pilot waiting for
17	a ship in a port.
18	THE CHAIRMAN: From the evidence we
19	have had waiting for a ship at a port at the request
20	of the ship, this is duty. Waiting at another
21	station for another ship, it is not duty.
22	MR. LALONDE: Q. I would like to know
23	how you calculate it for B.C. and what this represents?
24	A. Where this is paid, as I said
25	it is in outports. For example, in Vancouver and
26	Victoria it does not arise, but in various places,
27	according to the texts of the by-laws, a charge is
28	levied. We can find out how much this is and let you
29	know.



tomorrow.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have been told some trips may last 14 days when they come from California and go to Alaska, for instance, but from the percentage we worked out it is very small.

MR. LALONDE: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: The number of boat trips.

MR. LALONDE: Due to the particular type

of pilotage they have there.

THE WITNESS: But, excuse me, sir. May
I add that the California trips are not included in
any pilotage duty in the District.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will adjourn until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

---WHEREUPON THE HEARING ADJOURNED AT 5:05 P.M.



ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

PILOTAGE

HEARINGS

HELD AT

OTTAWA

VOLUME No.:

146

DATE:

Sept. 24, 1964

OFFICIAL REPORTERS

ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD.
BOARD OF TRADE BLDG.
11 ADELAIDE ST. W.
TORONTO

364-5865

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON MARINE PILOTAGE

Proceedings of the hearing held in the Exchequer Court Building, Ottawa, Ontario, on Thursday, September 24th, 1964.

COMMISSION:

The Honourable Mr. Justice Bernier

Chairman

Mr. Robert K. Smith

Member

Mr. Harold A. Renwick

Member

Mr. Gilbert Nadeau

Secretary

COMMISSION COUNSEL:

Mr. Maurice Jacques

PRESENT:

Mr. J. Brisset, Q.C.

for the Shipping Federation

of Canada

Mr. Marc Lalonde

for the Federation of St.
Lawrence River Pilots; Corporation of the Lower St.
Lawrence Pilots; Corporation of Montreal Harbour Pilots; Corporation of the Mid-St.
Lawrence Pilots; Corporation of the St. Lawrence River and Seaway Pilots; Corporation of the Upper St. Lawrence Pilots

Mr. R. Langlois

for the Canadian Merchant

Service Guild



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Ottawa, Ontario, Thursday, September 24, 1964

--- Upon commencing at 10.10 a.m.

DAVID RUSSELL JONES, sworn

MR. JACQUES: My lord, we had requested Captain Jones to let us know when Exhibits 1296 and 1301 were prepared in his office. I have the information. Exhibit 1296 was prepared in March, 1963, and Exhibit 1301 was prepared between the 1st and the 15th March, 1964.

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

- Also we wanted to know when the changeover in the financial year with respect to the pilotage districts had taken place and I am advised that it took place for the year 1960?
 - Yes, sir.
- 1960 was the first year where the calendar year was used?
 - Α. Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: And that is in all pilotage districts?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

MR. JACQUES: We had also requested Captain Jones to file the certificates of appointment of Captain Catinus and Captain Lahaye. I now have photostatic copies of these documents, which I should like to file as exhibits, the first one 1343 and the second one with respect to Captain Lahaye as 1344.





ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONTARIO

---EXHIBIT NO. 1344:

Jones, dir (Jacques)

18760

---EXHIBIT NO. 1343:

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on the 25th of the 9th month, 1963, and effective from the 23rd of the 9th month of 1963. This document shows also part of the

Civil Service Commission certificate of appointment of Captain Lahaye.

Civil Service Commission certificate of appointment

of Captain Catinus.

MR. JACQUES: These are Civil Service Commission certificates of appointment and with respect to Captain Catinus the class and grade of the appointment is "Technical Officer 6."

> What is the date, please? MR. BRISSET:

MR. JACQUES: 28-7-62.

and it was effective from the 25th of the 6th month of

With respect to Captain Lahaye, he was

appointed "Superintendent of Pilots 3". It was made

THE CHAIRMAN: For both?

MR. JACQUES: For Captain Catinus,

change of command. Captain Lahaye is to report to Captain Catinus, whose title is according to that document regional superintendent of pilots, although in fact the apointment of Captain Catinus does not state that. Captain Catinus is to report to Captain Jones, whose title is superintendent of pilots.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

MR. JACQUES:

Would you confirm that with respect to Captain Catinus there are no other documents concerning his appointment? There is no nomination or





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No, sir, there is no such formal appointment.

appointment made by the Pilotage Authority?

- When Captain Catinus was regional 0. superintendent would he have received a letter outlining his duties from the Pilotage Authority or any document of any kind?
- There was no document, but upon his application for the appointment he received, as other applicants did, a statement of the duties of the position and it was on that basis that he was appointed.
- I see. If you do not recall this you might supply the information later on, but during the time Captain Catinus was regional superintendent do you know what investigations he has made and what disciplinary measures he has taken against pilots?
- I would have to look at the record to see what actual cases he attended to during the course of his tenure as regional superintendent.
- The purpose of my question is this. 0.0 I submit that for Captain Catinus to exercise any valid authority over a pilot there should have been an appointment, a delegation of authority in writing by order in council under Section 327 and that disciplinary measures he may have taken against pilots when he was regional superintendent, without being clothed with the proper authority, would be null and void and could be crushed.





ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

Q. While we are on this subject,
Captain Jones, in the case of Captain Gendron, when
he was regional superintendent, my impression is that
Captain Catinus did not take any disciplinary measures
but Captain Gendron may have taken some. Would you
check?

- A. Certainly, sir.
- Q. The appointment of Captain Lahaye
 as superintendent of pilots in Quebec -- is this also
 the only document which is available or which was signed
 at the time concerning this appointment?
- A. Yes, sir, but I should point out that the document you have before you is one emanating from the Civil Service Commission and this is his appointment as a civil servant. The description there does not carry the same import as one under the authority of the Pilotage Authority. There is a similarity of terminology but they are not the same thing at all.
- Q. Well, that is exactly my question.

 Do you know whether there is another document which would be his appointment by the Pilotage Authority?
- A. No, sir. This falls under the same criticism as has already been made by Maitre Jacques.
- Q. For Mr. Catinus the certificate of appointment, Exhibit 1243, would be the only document relating to his appointment?
 - A. Yes, sir.

MR. JACQUES: Would the same answer



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apply with respect to all the other districts under the Minister's administration?

THE WITNESS: I am almost certain that this is so. Dealing with this matter in a practical way we have ignored, as an earlier witness said, a legal nicety.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you.

MR. LALONDE:

Captain Jones, when we adjourned last night you were to investigate what exactly was the situation concerning detention time in the calculations made in connection with Exhibit 1298. Did you have time to do that?

A. I am afraid not. Upon inquiry we found that the British Columbia figure, for example, is one that has to be culled from various sources and there was not sufficient time this morning to get it done. But it is in hand. Similarly for the time spent at St. Lambert Lock, we have not had time to ---

Q. Well, I did not request that one. You said it was very small anyway. I was interested in the British Columbia figures. I want to know the so-called detention time of the total figure of 93,794 hours.

I think we will have it later today. I am afraid that we do not have priority on the machine and although the machine when active takes very little time we have to take our turn with other users. For this reason apparently we will not get it



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today.

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How many weeks will it be? Q.

I hope it is not weeks because it really should not take long. The actual performance does not take more than relatively a few minutes. But this situation I perhaps should add is going to change and improve radically for the better. We are having a new machine and we won't have to wait very long.

Q. It is nice to see you are so optimistic after all these years.

You were also to obtain the documents which were sent to shipping interests and pilots for negotiations in 1960, 1961 and 1962. Do you have the documents?

- No, I am afraid we have not had time to get those either this morning.
- Q. Do you have any idea when you can get these?
- A. Apparently we can get them by tomorrow, it is hoped.
- I want to come back to something you said yesterday in connection with Quebec and Montreal river pilots. First of all I would like to know whether when you calculate time for the east coast pilots at Halifax and Saint John and Sydney the year for your calculation purposes is counted as a 365-day vear?
- The entire period from January 1st to December 31st is totalled. All the time spent as





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indicated by the pilots source forms is taken in aggregate and that is the figure that is used, yes.

- Q. Then what is the answer to my question, Yes or No?
- The answer is Yes. We take January Α. 1st to December 31st of the particular year we are dealing with.
- I understand that in Quebec District 0.0 and Montreal District you still take only part of the year. I think you mentioned 275 days yesterday?
- A. Well, I should perhaps explain that while we assume an active season at that number of days the entire source forms of the work performed in the year is included in the figure of total time, but because the daily workload in the winter is very significantly smaller than the rest, and in fact in the past has been virtually quite insignificant, we put it into that shorter period. The result of our doing so produced a daily workload which was last year .2 an hour higher than it really ought to be on another basis, but we felt ---
- On your definition of workload Q. obviously.
 - Α. Yes.
- I submit to you that for the Quebec 0. District anyway for the last two years there was probably as much work during the two months and a half which you arbitrarily leave out as during the two and a half months in summertime for instance in St. John's, Halifax, which you include when you state that



they have a twelve-month year.

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I must take exception to your comment that we leave it out. That is exactly what we do not do. We add it in; we do not ignore it.

Q. If I understand what you said all right -- you add it in. But nevertheless you stated yesterday that you calculated the year in Quebec as 275 days, which allows you in effect to say that those pilots were working only nine months and a half, leaving the impression that they are off free on holidays for three months, two months or two and a half months.

A. No. If I may disagree, the effect is the very reverse, I feel. We do not publicly say ... It would only be with some very close scrutiny that you would find it was 275 days. The effect of this is that we say that the workload of a pilot, the daily workload, so-called for the moment, is a little higher than it would otherwise be.

- So you do not say that publicly? May I read you a speech in the House of Commons made by the Minister on April 5th, 1962? He said: "The pilots of those districts" -- referring to the St. Lawrence River districts -- "work approximate 1y nine months a year." And you do not call this a public statement?
- A. No, but I am here speaking of these statements and while one speaks of the season in the district as nine months approximately when these statements are produced, we do not make an issue of the point that it is 275 days, as you will observe on the



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ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. statement.

previous times.

Well, I would like you to bring the previous statement which you have used in all the past years, because these are new statements prepared for the purposes of this Royal Commission. I submit to you that the point I raised was very much used in

- Well, the important figure surely is the daily workload. This is the crux of the matter. Here this is a little higher. Now one could do it the other way and of course then fall foul of the other criticism that they work too little if you divide it by 365. Then the result would be quite unrealistic. It would show a pilot working virtually half the time he is in truth working. I think you would agree this would not be reasonable.
- Maybe because of your definition of workload and the way you keep your statistics.
- A. No, I differ here. If we divide by 365 when in fact the pilots are not working very much for, say, three or four months of that, it produces an average which does not mean anything.
- Yes, and this is why for instance I want the statistics which have not been produced for this Commission but which I hope you will bring soon. You arrive at figures like15 minutes a day or 45 minutes a dayfor pilots on the east coast if you take the figure 365 days for the year. You state that it does not make sense and indeed I agree with you.
 - I did not say that about the east Α.



coast. We were here addressing our remarks, I think, to the river situation.



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at	the	1owest	figure	you	will
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	Q.	We11, 1et	us go	back to	the river	c .
I am asking	you a	very simp	ole que	stion an	d I would	1ike
you to answe	er it s	simply.	Is it	not a fa	ct that fo	or
the so-calle	d wint	er months	in the	e Quebec	District	as
much work is	done	by the p	Liots a	s is don	e in the	
summer month	ns in S	Saint John	or Ha	lifax, f	or instan	ce?

- Without looking the figures up, I would be inclined to agree with you. It is indeed a plausible and reasonable comment to make.
- Thank you very much. I would like to refer you to the exhibit which my friend Mr. Brisset showed you yesterday about the absenteeism in Quebec.

MR. JACQUES: 644.

MR. LALONDE:

- 644. I do not want to dispute the 0. total figure already there of 3,084. That is probably accurate. I would just like to stress a point or two on this total figure for the year and to the statement made by my friend to the effect ten pilots have been absent all year round. Is it not a fact that on this statement, Exhibit 644, you have nine days which have been calculated for all pilots automatically because of the stoppage of work in April?
 - Yes, sir, ten days, yes, sir. Α.
 - Is it ten days or nine? Q.
 - Ten days. Α.
 - I think it is nine, if you will look Q. I see it is nine.



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ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO.	Jones, cr-ex (Lalonde) 18770
Q.	So this multiplied by 77 would make
623 days out of	the 3,084 mentioned there.
Α.	Yes.
Q.	That is two pilots out already.
I would like to m	refer you to Exhibit 705. You will
notice there we h	have Pilot No. 1 who has been absent
all year.	
Α.	Yes.
Q.	Which makes 365 days or is it 275?
Α.	Yes.
Q.	275?
Α.	Yes.
ବ	Then you have Pilot No. 2 is out for
how many days?	
Α.	116.
Q.	And then Pilot No. 3?

He is listed here as 81 days. Α.

And Pilot No. 4? Q.

A. 91 days.

Q. Pilot No. 5?

Α. 94 days.

Pilot No. 6? Q.

Α. 151 days.

Pilot No. 7? Q.

A. 63.

If we count these pilots whose absence Q. has been explained by this letter and by the examination in the past, we have a figure of 871 days plus 623 days. Is that correct?

> A. Yes.





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ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONTARIO

M	
1	Q. Which would make a total of 1,494
2	days?
3	A. That is right.
4	Q. Due to stoppage of work and to these
5	special cases of people mentioned in Exhibit 705?
6	A. Yes.
7	COMMISSIONER RENWICK: Excuse me,
8	did you say 673, Mr. Lalonde?
9	MR. LALONDE: 623.
10	COMMISSIONER RENWICK: I thought it
11	was 77 times 9.
12	MR. LALONDE: Yes. Is it 673?
13	COMMISSIONER RENWICK: 693.
14	MR. LALONDE: So much the better for
15	me.
16	COMMISSIONER RENWICK: You may as
17	well have it checked out.
18	MR. LALONDE: That is true, thank
19	you very much.
20	MR. LALONDE:
21	Q. Which would make a total of 1,564;
22	that is 371 plus 693, out of a total of 3,084 days
23	mentioned there?
24	A. Correct, yes.
25	Q. My lord, I will have one or two more
26	questions when the information is brought forward.
27	THE CHAIRMAN: Very good.
28	



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March.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

Q. Captain, would you refer to Exhibit 1300 which gives the time of pilots on assignment in the Montreal River District and the Quebec District during the winter months of January, February and March?

A. Yes, sir, January, February and

Q. Would you agree with me that these figures reveal that during that three-months' period the most that each of the pilots in the district could have done by way of trips is two trips?

A. That is, I take it, you divide the number of pilots by the figures shown here but of course it may well be that one individual pilot would do more than two. He might be left to do possibly all of them or at least a very large number but on an average, you mean.

Q. On an average.

A. For Quebec, for example, January 289 hours. This would have to be divided by 11 to get the number of trips to something in the order of 27 or 26 trips, and this in turn would have to be divided by 70-odd pilots which make about one-third of a trip on the average.

Q. So as to complete this exhibit 1300, could you give us for the Montreal River and Quebec Districts the number of assignments during the wintertime?

A. Yes, sir, we could.



- Q. Just the number?
- A. Yes, we can do this to get an average in the sense that you speak of,

divide the total number of assignments by the total number of pilots available.

Q. Yes.

A. I may say I think to do it this way would be an inefficient use of time.

Q. I am not asking for this. I am simply asking for the number of assignments and we can draw our own conclusions.

A. Yes. I did want to make it clear to you that you understand that in actual fact obviously pilots have holidays and work is done by possibly a much smaller group than the entire group.

Q. In other words, there are only a few of the pilots that do winter work?

A. I wouldn't say only a few for they arrange this amongst themselves.

For example, in one year I recall they arranged that half of them would be available for call. To me, this seems a very large number for the small number of jobs to be achieved or done. However, this was the arrangement made.

- Q. Would you also bring forward the figures for 1964, the number of assignments?
 - A. Certainly.

MR. LALONDE: For Quebec and Montreal.

THE WITNESS: For three months of the

winter, January, February and March, for both Montreal

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TORONTO, ONTARIO

and Quebec.

MR. LALONDE:

A11 assignments.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

Your calculation for effective pilots, do you do that every month for every district and divide by 12?

No, sir. We customarily do this Monthly it is not done for we don't once a year. scrutinize -- the senior officials of the department do not scrutinize statements of that sort monthly but there are monthly totals carried forward but they do not receive the consideration of senior officials of the department every month; but here we have them carried forward in this way.

So, on Exhibit 1307, which is a list of the number of effective pilots, would this list have been prepared on a monthly basis and divided it by 12 or prepared at the end of the year?

No, sir, they are kept currently in the field and at the year end we produce them on this official form.

I am asking you this question because Q. the explanation of the method used seemed to be on a monthly basis on page 2?

In the district they do in fact. Α. Finally it is incorporated in an annual statement that is the culmination of the year's experience to date. Occasionally we do look at the year halfway through the year.

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you used?

	TORONTO,	ONTARIO	(Jacques)	18775
1		Q.This	s particular document, Exhibit	1307,
2	was made on	a twe	lve-months: basis?	
3		Α.	Yes.	
4		Q.	And for each district, what is	the
5	number of d	ays the	at you used in one year? In	Halifa
6	did you use	365 da	ays?	
7		Α.	Yes, sir.	
8		Q.	Sydney?	
9		Α.	Yes, sir.	
10		Q.	Saint John?	
11		Α.	Yes, sir. The only district	ts that
12	are not	that d	o not use as a basis 365 days a	are the
13	river distr	icts w	here there was a quiescent per	lod.
14		Q.	That would be Quebec?	
15		Α.	Quebec, Montreal River, Montre	ea1
16	Harbour.			
17		Q.	Yes?	
18		Α.	Cornwall.	
19		Q.	Yes?	
20		Α.	Kingston.	
21		Q.	Yes?	
22		Α.	And the Great Lakes.	
23		Q.	Districts 2 and 3?	
24		Α.	Yes, sir.	
25		Q.	For those districts you did n	ot use
26	365 days?			
27		Α.	No, sir.	
28		Q. •	Do you know the number of day	s that

A. Well, it varies in each year, not





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significantly, but it does vary upon the experience for a year. For example, if the year opened very early well it would be a longer year than if it opened very late, so, for any given year we would have to look at it to know what it was, but it is in the neighbourhood of 260 days or something of that order.

Q. Would you for each of the districts which we have just named give us the number of days which you have used for the years indicated on Exhibit 1307; that is, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962?

> Very good, sir. Α.

MR. LALONDE: With respect to Exhibit 1307, have you calculated the effective pilots on the same basis since 1958?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, to my know-1edge. I know of no change in the calculation, in the basis of the calculation.

MR. LALONDE: In effect was this calculation used in 1958 or did you work backwards in 1960 or 1962?

THE WITNESS: I must say I couldn't answer that question immediately because 1958 is a little vague in my memory. I should think it was done at the time or very shortly subsequent to the close of the year but I would have to look it up.

MR. LALONDE: Would you mind checking then whether these figures were calculated at the time?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

MR. LALONDE: In your letter of





May 7th, 1963, Exhibit 1307, this is a letter to Mr.

Nadeau from yourself, you say: "The definition of an effective pilot as it appears on the enclosed list was adopted by" -- probably you meant "adopted" -- "was adopted by this office and premulgated to all our field officers on August 22nd, 1961. It is the definition quoted verbatim by Beauregard, Brisset, Reycroft and Chauvin in their letter of February 13, 1963, addressed to you requesting certain statistical data."

So that in effect your definition of "effective pilot" would have taken official shape.

You promulgated it on August 22nd, 1961.

THE WITNESS: May I mention that this other -- the implication that nothing had happened up to that time is perhaps a misleading one and one not warranted.

This went out at that time. Evidently it was felt desirable to give this clear-cut statement but this calculation had been made for some time. This was not the origin of the matter.

MR. LALONDE: Now, you say in your letter it was adopted by your office and promulgated on August 22nd, 1961, which pretty well, if I read English or understand English properly, means that it was not adopted before.

my choice. However, the appropriate wording here is not adopted as though it seems to involve the idea that there was something else prior to this and this





is not so.

MR. IALONDE: In effect, is it not true that you felt the necessity of "promulgating" this definition because it was not followed before in certain districts?





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A. Initial data, yes.

Q. You felt the necessity of sending

Why did you feel a sudden need in 1961, August, 1961, to send out instructions to all the supervisors if everything went all right before?

A. I wouldn't be surprised to find there were misunderstandings. This does happen, things being what they are; lack of complete communication between one and the other, and it may well have occurred. We occasionally find this happens in our organization.

Q. I do not want to imply here that it would be something extraordinary if some misunder-standing would have occurred. My implication, however, is that it is very, very likely indeed that the definition of "effective pilots" used before August 22, 1961, was not the same as the one used after, at least in certain districts.

A. In my personal knowledge there was never -- there has been no basic change in the view what I have had about this. Now when I say "I", my immediate seniors, but in the course of practical work it may well have been that some confusion was manifest, and therefore it was necessary to establish without cavil what it was.

I have not questioned either that there may have been confusion in your mind or the mind of your superiors, but the point is these statistics were prepared at the local level, were they not?



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--- Short recess.

these instructions on the basis that there seemed to be some misunderstanding, such as the way this should be calculated?

> Α. Yes.

So that in effect there were probably some districts which were not following the other districts in calculating these figures?

> Correct. Α.

Q. So that assuming after 1961 all districts would have complied with your instructions, they would have had the same basis after August 22, 1961. but the figures before August 22, 1961, cannot be relied upon too much on a comparative basis because some districts might not have followed the same procedure as others?

Well, this is an inference one can make from the fact there was such a letter as this went out.

MR. JACQUES: You were asked to explain the discrepancy of the revenue figures as shown in Exhibit 1340 on Exhibit 1295 for the Port Weller-Sarnia area for 1962-63. Have you found out the answer?

> I am afraid we have not done so yet. MR. JACQUES: Thank you, captain. THE CHAIRMAN: We will adjourn now

---Witness retired.

until we get another witness.





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MR. JACQUES: Before we move on to the District of Montreal-Cornwall, my lord, I should like to file a brief submitted to the Commission by Clarke Steamship Company in the summer of 1963, together with addendum No. 1, dated April, 1964.

I should like to say that we communicated in writing repeatedly with the Clarke
Steamship Company, and requested them to appear to
file their brief, but they have not done so. However,
since it contains the opinion of a shipowner, and since
it has not been withdrawn, I should like to file it as
Exhibit 1345.

---EXHIBIT NO. 1345:

Brief of the Clarke Steamship Company andaddendum dated April, 1964.

CAPTAIN F. S. SLOCOMBE, sworn

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

Q. Captain, before we start with

Cornwall, I should like to ask you a question of a

general nature. I am sure that you will be able to

supply the answer since it does not require any study

of a file.

Is it the departmental opinion that the bylaws can be modified by private agreement, say, between the Pilotage Authority and a pilot or group of pilots?

- A. Do you mean the actual bylaws?
- Q. Yes.



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A. By agreement?

Q. Yes.

MR. BRISSET: Without order in

council.

THE WITNESS: Oh, no, no. Not

legally, no.

THE CHAIRMAN: In practice, however, it is done. Like in B. C. for instance, while they are negotiating changes in a bylaw and you are not finished with the old revision, some items have been agreed upon by shipowners and the pilots. They are implemented by agreement although it is not passed as a bylaw yet.

THE WITNESS: This is correct, my lord, but on the understanding that it is not mandatory for any ship that would take exception to pay, or whatever it is that has been agreed upon by the group of shipowners, then we would have no right to claim that.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is right.

MR. JACQUES:

Q. Have you ever given some thought to the payment of pilotage dues to the pilots as a group in Quebec either to the Association of the Corporation -- in view of the wording of the Quebec bylaw, section 9 of the bylaw makes it mandatory upon the supervisor to pay to each pilot the remainder of the pilotage dues earned by him.

A. Yes, and this is done except where the pilot has given power of attorney for the



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Association to receive his money on his behalf.

- Would you have read one of these powers of attorney? Do you recall the text of one of them?
- A. Oh. it is a long time back, Mr. Jacques, but I understand -- I should say we understand, we are convinced that every pilot has given authority to his Association to receive his dues which may be due to him.
- Q. But are the dues not paid as a whole to the Association?
- A. Oh, as a matter of machinery as long as the local supervisor has the individual pilot's authority to do this. Of course, it would not be necessary to take individual cheques for each bill and pass it over. It is done in a 1ump.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think your answer with regard to the bylaws should be further qualified. I recall in the leave section, the leave chapter in the B. C. District bylaws -- for instance, the pilots are not paid half pay over there, half remuneration. There is another scheme that was conceived by the pilots and which was agreed upon by the Authority despite the bylaw.

THE WITNESS: I assume pending an amendment to the bylaw.

THE CHAIRMAN: That I don't know. It was there in 1963. It was there before that. According to the bylaws in B. C. when somebody is disabled and does not do duty, he has two months leave





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> with pay, two months leave with half pay and then without pay. This is not carried out any more. He is receiving full pay all the time.

THE WITNESS: I was not aware of this. I am afraid, my lord.

THE CHAIRMAN: This is the evidence, because they have taken disability insurance that they pay out of their own money, and when they receive benefits they put those benefits into the pilotage fund.

THE WITNESS: I assume something will be done in the revision of the bylaws to take care of this. I was not aware of it.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have seen that this comes from the Pilots: Committee. For instance, they have decided after two years' absence that a pilot should be retired, not one year. It was agreed upon apparently by the Authority.

MR. JACQUES: Contrary to the main text of the bylaw.

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not want to get into the B. C. District. I was just mentioning that as an example.

THE WITNESS: As a matter of comment, my lord, I think we have understood that the wording here is that consideration may be given to his retirement.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

THE WITNESS: The final word would still be with the Pilotage Authority for any individual case.



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THE CHAIRMAN: And this Act of Partnership was provided to the Authority.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, there is no doubt about that.

MR. JACQUES:

- Q. Captain, we are consulting Exhibit
 713 which was filed in Quebec, and it is a bundle of
 documents called Demande D'Adhesion and Modification
 de 1'acte de Societe. This is a request for application to become a member of the Corporation, and also
 a document entitled Modification of the Partnership

 Deed. Those documents contain no authority for the
 department -- for the Pilotage Authority I should
 say -- to pay over the money to the Association.
- A. Well, this would be an individual act of the pilot concerned.
- Q. I should like you then to search
 your files either in Ottawa or in Quebec and file photo
 copies.
 - A. File which copies?
- Q. Photo copies of these powers of attorney for each pilot now on the roster?
 - A. We can do this.

out also, in Exhibit 592, which is the Act of Partner-ship of the Association of Pilots in Quebec, particularly clause 10, and that Act of Partnership is signed by all the pilots, the members of the Corporation, and has been signed by all the previous pilots in the past also.

MR. LALONDE: To the Pilotage



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Authority, and this Act of Partnership states in clause 10 that all members agree to turn over in the hands of the secretary-treasurer all the moneys earned from the tariff except the pension.

Then the Act of the Association was amended by the Corporation, bylaws of the Corporation, which automatically become bylaws of the Association. So that in effect the bylaws of the Corporation are also the bylaws of the Association now, the provisions of the bylaws of the Corporation.

THE WITNESS: I doubt if we would take cognizance of either of these acts between the pilot and his corporation or the association. think we would need something from the pilot himself under the bylaws to tell us to pass it over.

MR. JACQUES:

- Would you check your files? Q.
- Α. Yes.
- I may as well state what I have at Q. . the back of my mind when I ask these questions. Yesterday Mr. Dixon of the Financial Section of the Department of Transport agreed with me that the pilotage dues would be included in the definition of money paid to Canada for a special purpose within the definition of the Financial Administration Act.

THE CHAIRMAN: And he added it was his personal view.

MR. JACQUES:

His personal view, and under that Q. . Act public moneys of Canada and money paid to Canada





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for a special purpose must be dealt with strictly in accordance with the applicable regulations under Section 89.

- This is new to us, Mr. Jacques.
- I thought it might be. Q.
- Α. It is another complication.
- Now. Montreal-Cornwall, Question Q. No. 1, development and changes since June, 1963.
- No special changes. Traffic has increased and steps are now being taken to licence more pilots. We are moving the trailer from one side of the lock to the other.





This has been made possible by the statement of the pilots that they will not expect a new septic tank and water pipes and so on to be laid in the new location.

- Q. When did the pilots notify you of what you have just stated?
- A. Well, it has blown up now by a letter addressed to the Minister.

MR. LALONDE: Excuse me; the question was, when did it first arise.

some time. When we put the trailer over there first as a shelter for them we understood that this was the only position that the Seaway would agree to having this digging and so on done, and we understood that the pilots were quite happy with it at the time.

Now since that apparently they have objected to being on one side of the lock while waiting and having to go across to the other side to join their ships, because apparently the ships tie up on the other wide of the lock.

Perhaps if we had realized this right in the very beginning we could have got these facilities provided on that side, I do not know, but anyhow, in view ---

MR. JACQUES:

Q. To come back, I think that we have had in evidence that when the caravan was first installed then the series of requests were made afterwards.

But since the Commission sat in Montreal in June we



do not know what happened. Have you had any further negotiations with the pilots with respect to this caravan?

- A. Not until this has blown up now, and this is a letter dated the 10th September to the Minister.
 - Q. Addressed by whom?
- A. By Mr. Andre Bedard for the Pilots Federation.
- Q. The letter is in French, my lord.

 A translation has been made. It might perhaps be of some interest if the witness were to read the translation.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Very good, my lord.

It is addressed to The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill
and commences: "Dear Sir; At the last meeting"-and I am reading now from the translation -- "of the
administrative council of our Federation I was informed
of a problem as regards three pilotage districts in
the St. Lawrence -- that is, the Mid-St. Lawrence Pilots,
the Montreal Harbour Pilots and the St. Lawrence
Seaway Pilots. The problem is the matter of a sheller
near the relief station for pilots at the St. Lambert
Lock when these pilots must wait to board their
vessels.

"This question was brought up by the firm of G. T. R. Campbell & Company, to which your department entrusted a study of the procedures of vessels entering and leaving the lock. This gives rise to





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a recommendation which your Deputy Minister communicated to us in a letter dated December 2nd, 1963, and we quote it."

The translation is not given of the quotation, but this is it in a rough translation, my 1ord -- "Other facts have been uncovered, for example the necessity to move at St. Lambert the trailer, which serves for a temporary lodging, to a better location poses a problem of which we are conscious and it is for this reason that we seek to have included a fund to this end in the Estimates for the approaching year."

Now this was done.

MR. JACQUES:

This is the end of the quote?

A. This is the end of the quotation, yes. I could go on with reading the translation now as it is given.

There followed an exchange of correspondence between the officers of your department and the pilots concerned. The present situation is that the pilots who have to wait for the vessels have no adequate shelter. They are sometimes tolerated inside a narrow corridor in a Seaway building. Further, the trailer, use of which is prohibitive, is installed on the west side of the lock and is far from the point The result is that the pilots must of embarkation. wait outside.

"Since this problem was also raised last year and since we had the assurance of a new shelter our fellow pilots showed great cooperation and

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much tolerance by awaiting in almost impossible places the arrival of the vessels. However, bad autumn weather and winter snows are approaching and you must admit that in this twentieth century it is unacceptable that men who take the responsibility of conducting vessels safely into port should be obliged to wait outside victims of the weather's inclemencies.

'We ask your department therefore to please move the trailer close to the embarkation point. We realize that this could be a temporary arrangement and since it seems that the adequate building will be built soon we agree to cooperate with your department and accept such a shelter. However, I have been advised that in case of bad weather after October 1st, the pilots, if they are not provided with an adequate temporary shelter placed at the St. Lambert Lock will await vessels at their homes and will report when the vessels are ready to take them aboard. This would cause a delay in navigation which is something we very much wish to avoid. I believe it is simply a matter of a little cooperation between the authorities in your department and those of the Seaway so that this temporary arrangement may be carried out with the briefest possible delay.

'We regret having to approach

you personally with a problem which seems minor

when you have such important functions to fulfill,

but since this matter has been in abeyance for a

number of months we believe that a word from you to



the officials of your department will suffice to set matters right.

"Yours truly,

"Andre Bedard, President."

- Q. Do you know how long it takes to walk from the present position of the trailer to the boarding point?
- A. I do not know how long, my lord, but the Commission is familiar with the locks. This trailer is now and has been under the bridge at one end of the lock, the lower end of the lock. In order to get to where they have to climb on board the vessels they must walk to the lock gate and cross the lock gates to the other side of the lock.
- Q. How long does it take? Is it a question of fifteen or twenty minutes?

THE CHAIRMAN: Before going on with this subject, was any action taken? Is the question settled now?

THE WITNESS: Yes, my 1ord, it is being moved -- maybe today.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, carry on, that is all right. I was just going to stop you because if the letter was still under the consideration of the Department we did not want to make a trial here of the question. If it is a fact now, if it is something of the past, that is all right.

THE WITNESS: It was very much simplified because Mr. Bedard assured me the night before last when this came to my attention that they



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did not intend to ask to have the water and plumbing facilities, the sewer and the septic tank dug, and so on. We are informed by the Department of Public Works that the building will be finished by December 30th. This, of course, is no good for this season.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

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- You stated, Captain Slocombe, that the first time you heard about this point was when you received this letter from the Minister; is that correct?
 - About the point of?
- Transferring the trailer from one Q. . side of the 1ot to the other.
- A. As far as I know. I thought it was quiescent, yes.
- That is what you stated, that is quite I think you said: "It first blew up the clear. other day when we got this letter from the Minister."
- A. For the present time. I appreciate this has been asked for by the pilots for a long time and we have tried to get this building built for a long time.
- What do you mean by 'For the present Q. time "?
- A. Well, in the last few months, say. Q. It is the first time this year that we heard about this problem.
 - I would not tie this down; I am I said it had just blown up as far as I not sure. was concerned.

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		Q.	What	do you	ı mean	by	this?	Was	this
he	first	time	you had	heard	about	1t	this	year?	

- A. We have known that the pilots were not satisfied with the trailer where it is because they have not been using it much, but this is the first time that the issue was raised as an issue, for some time anyhow.
- Do you remember whether this issue would have been raised at all this year or last year?
 - A. It is quite likely; I would not know.
 - You do not know? Q.
 - A. No.
- Q. You stated that this was the first time you had heard about this point this year?
- A. I would not tie myself down to that. It may have been some months ago.
- Q. I see. This was not the inference which I drew from what you stated about the letter you received, I must say.

I draw your attention to a letter dated May 25th, 1964, sent by me to Captain D. R. Do you know Captain D. R. Jones? Jones.

- Α. Yes.
- He is in your department and he is one of your subordinates and he is reporting to you -right?
 - A. Normally, yes.
- This letter is in French. I will Q. . read you part of it. It is an answer to a letter from your department of May 14th, signed by Captain D.R. Jones,

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which was answering itself a letter by me of May 1st, If you go to the letter of May 25th, 1964, the third paragraph reads, and this is a rough translation:

> 'My clients have instructed me to ask the following thing from you. Before the waiting room would be built they would ask that the trailer present-1y at their disposal be moved from the western side to the eastern side of the St. Lambert Lock. It would be easier, it seems, to advise pilots who are awaiting a ship, particularly during night time, if the trailer were moved to that side. It would also be easier for pilots to board the ships in the 10ck."

There is a letter here signed by Captain D. R. Jones dated June 5th, 1964, stating:

> 'We have received your letter of May 25th. 1964, concerning the waiting room for pilots at St. LambertLock."

It goes on:

'We have studied in 1963 with the officials of the Seaway the possibility of installing the trailer on the east side of the lock rather than on the west side where it is presently until the construction of a new waiting room. At that time the trailer could



be installed only at the south side



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of the lock.

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"As it has been decided that that place offered no advantage over the present place and that the installation of new lines for public service would have meant considerable expense, no step has been taken in that respect. The same situation exists at the present time and since we pressed the

Department of Public Works to build

a new waiting room we do not believe

that we would be justified to move

Then the pilots had been complaining about lack of water and clean beds. You say:

the trailer."

"As far as the lack of water and clean beds are comerned, please inform your clients that we were aware of that situation and that we are now improving the situation after having taken the necessary measures to inform the non-authorized people not to utilize the trailer or go on the premises."

I want to file the whole correspondence because the letter of May 14th, 1964, by Captain Jones to me stated, and I translate:

> 'You alleged in your letter that the trailers used by the pilots at the lock had been used by employees of





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building firms working in the area. We have made a survey in that respect and nothing shows that the trailer was at the disposal of these employees or that it has been used by them."

In the letter of June 5th, 1964, it seems that they have taken steps to prevent nonauthorized people going into that trailer. What I want to point out is that on May 25th, 1964, there was a formal request made and from what I heard of your evidence you did not seem to be aware that this request was made?

- It is quite possible I was not aware Α. of it since I have been travelling around quite a lot and there has been a lot gone on in pilotage that I do not know. But I would have agreed with that. I am not trying to pass the buck; I would quite agree with Captain Jones! answer in that.
- Is it not a fact that the St.Lawrence Q. Seaway would very willingly agree that the transfer be made of the trailer?
 - Α. Now?
 - Yes. Q.
 - Α. Yes.
- Do you know when the request was made to the Seaway Authority as to whether they were not willing to have the transfer made?
- I do not know, but there was more in it than that. There was the matter of expense, knowing that the new building was going to be built.





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		Q.	You	are	doing	it	now	and	there	are
no	expenses	incurred?								

- A. No, because there is no sewer. A11 it needs now is just to hook up the trailer -disconnect the pipes and put it over the other side and set it up.
- Q. I submit to you that in my letter of May 25th there was no statement made in connection with public services and pipes on that?
- A. There was no mention of it but we knew very well they would expect the same services over there.
 - That you assumed? Q. .
 - Α. I certainly did.
- But how can you say that, because you Q. just stated that you were not aware of these things?
 - A. I say we would have assumed.
 - Q. . You?
- Α. I would have, as presumably Captain Jones did.
- I submit to you Captain Jones did not Q. make any approach to the Seaway to find out whether they were willing to have the trailer transferred.
 - It is possible. Α.
- In effect it took a letter to the Q. . Minister to get your department to move, as usual.
 - We did move anyhow. Α.

MR. LALONDE: That is it.



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 I want to file in a bundle correspondence exchanged between Maitre Lalonde and Captain D. R. Jones, May 1st, 1964; May 14th, 1964; May 25th, 1964 and June 5th, 1964.

---EXHIBIT NO. 1346:

Group of correspondence between Maitre Lalonde and Captain D. R. Jones.

MR. LALONDE: As far as that particular building which is being completed, how long has it taken the department to arrive at the building finally? When was this problem raised first?

- A. This has been submitted for estimates in successive years and that is ---
 - Q. Since the Seaway was opened?
- A. Since the request was made for it, yes, probably since the Seaway was opened, and each year it has been cut out.

THE CHAIRMAN: This raises a very interesting question as to whether in a case like that when their subsidies are refused from public funds whether it is the answer that the Authority should go ahead through order in council and do that out of pilotage funds because it is a necessity for the pilots.

What was being requested in this case was that it be furnished not out of the pilotage funds as is contemplated by the law but from public funds.

That is quite different.

I think in cases like that, if it was that urgent, that maybe the authorities could turn





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around and ask for authority by order in council under Section 328 to have it paid for out of pilotage funds. That would have been the answer.

This is just a reflection that maybe that is what happens when you do not make a clear distinction between the Pilotage Authority and the department.

MR. JACQUES: In connection with that, my lord, I would refer the Commission to Section 7, subsection 3, of the Department of Transport Act.

MR. LALONDE:

- Q. Now, I understand from your previous answers also you were under the impression that this request was made only because the pilots did not like to cross the lock to board a ship. That was your impression?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And the reason for this request?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Were you aware that the main reason for the request was the fact that if a ship was in the lock during night time, for instance, the pilot waiting in the trailer would have a nap, for instance, or go to sleep. There would be practically no means of advising him that a ship was in the lock. Were you aware of that?
- A. Somebody mentioned this to me the night before last.
 - Q. You were not aware of that before?
 - A. Not particularly but I don't know





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whether that would have been justification for using public funds to save a pilot not wakening up when he goes to sleep.

- Q. It might have ---
- A. This is for the Commission to decide.
- Q. It might have saved a ship waiting.
- A. I think it is the pilot's responsibility to be ready when the ship comes in.
- Q. Carry an alarm clock with him?

 THE CHAIRMAN: Any further questions
 on this matter? You may go ahead, Mr. Jacques.

 MR. JACQUES:
- Q. Question No. 2, delineation of spheres of responsibility for inquiries into casualties occurring in the Seaway. Of course, when I say Seaway I mean that portion of the waterways coming under the jurisdiction of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.
- spheres of responsibility. In this regard, normally if a pilot is involved in a casualty he makes his report to the supervisor. He is required to do this. If the casualty has occurred in the Seaway proper, that is the improved portions, as they call them, or the canal sections for which the Seaway Authority is responsible, we may ask the Seaway Authority to make available to us any information that may have been obtained by its officers.

When the Seaway Authority has any complaint to make about a pilot, his complaint is made



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BY MR. BRISSET:

Q. Captain, has there been an instance in the past where the Pilotage Authority would have

formally in writing and we go on from there.

- Q. So the pilot would be, when he is in the Seaway system, liable to answer to two distinct Authorities say for a casualty?
- A. Yes, that is covered in the bylaws of -- well, for a casualty?
 - Q. Yes, inquiries into casualties?
- A. Well, yes. I imagine they have some provision in their regulations. I don't know, about answering questions and so on. Naturally they would have their reports from their own officers.
- Q. There is no determining line stating, for instance, that if a casualty occurs in the Seaway proper an inquiry will be carried out by the Seaway Authority and not by the Pilotage Authority?
- A. No, that is right because the Seaway Authority would not be inquiring into the conduct of the pilot. The Seaway Authority are establishing what happened and in fact they hold the master responsible, not the pilot.
 - Q. You assume that?
- A. I think this is the case. If there is a preliminary inquiry, of course, held by one of our men, he has the power to call before him servants of the Seaway to give information, to give evidence of what they may have seen, if they have knowledge.



Brisset.

taken disciplinary measures against the pilot for breach of the Seaway Regulations, for instance?

A. I do not recall any such case, Mr.

- Q. In other words the penalty would be always imposed by the Seaway Authority on the ship or master of the ship?
 - A. That is correct.

THE CHAIRMAN: This is just a remark.

When I make these statements here and I make these
statements very often, these, mind you, are not
judgments. I stand to be corrected if anything is
wrong. I always prefer to speak up what I think or
what appears to me to be right and tell you what I
think rather than just keep it to myself and leave it
in the air, so therefore whenever I make statements
like that, if you do not agree with it, please say
so. This is not a judgment of the court.

I think it is much better if everybody knows what we think even though it is a false
impression. I think it is much better that we say
what we think and what seems to be under discussion
but because I may use some kind of different language,
and so on, do not be impressed by that.

MR. JACQUES:

- Q. Question No. 4 ---
- A. Three.
- Q. I am sorry, Question No. 3. Views of the department on the Cornwall pilots piloting between St. Regis and Snell. If you recall this is





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that small portion of the district which lies in United States territory?

A. Yes. This is admittedly an anomalous situation but it is not any more anomalous than the situation which has existed for thirty years in the St. Lawrence -- almost thirty years, over twenty-five years in the St. Lawrence-Kingston, Ottawa District, the old St. Lawrence-Kingston-Ottawa District.

THE CHAIRMAN: Just to orientate ourselves; this is prior to the division of a district by the Department of Transport.

Prior to the division THE WITNESS: of the area between Kingston and Montreal into two districts, my lord, before the Cornwall District was made.

THE CHAIRMAN: That was at the time the Shipping Federation was providing the facilities for organization .

THE WITNESS: No, my lord. speaking of since 1936 when the St. Lawrence-Kingston-Ottawa District was formed. The definition of district limits was "Canadian waters of the River St. Lawrence".

Now, it was impossible to get from Montreal to Kingston without crossing and recrossing the international boundary.

HIS LORDSHIP: Haro Strait problem. The same thing as in British Columbia, the Haro Strait problem.

THE WITNESS: Yes, my lord. More so





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because a considerable portion of the route was in United States waters. According to the letter of the law then pilots were unlicensed pilots at that time and this is a similar situation, not to the same extent because it is only a matter of six or seven miles. I believe, and this situation is unavoidable without inconvenience to everybody concerned.

Now, in explanation of this, when the St. Lawrence-Kingston-Ottawa District was abolished, the River St. Lawrence between Montreal and Kingston was divided into two parts. The lower part from Montreal to Cornwall was to be a compulsory payment district under Part VI of the Canada Shipping Act.

MR. JACQUES:

- Would you say that again, please? Q.
- A. It was to be a compulsory-payment district.
 - Montreal to Cornwall? 0.
- Montreal to Cornwall. This was to Α. be a district in which payment of pilotage dues would be compulsory under Part VI of the Canada Shipping Act, so this had to be done wholly within Canadian waters.

Unfortunately this meant that the obviously desirable boarding station, Snell Lock, was some miles beyond the district limits. There were two courses open. (a) Adhere to the letter of the law and subject the pilots of both districts to the time-consuming, inconvenient and possibly sometimes dangerous procedure of boarding and disembarking by pilot boat in the vicinity of St. Regis where the





international boundary crosses the river and with considerably increased cost to the ships, of course; or (b) a countenance of the working arrangements whereby Cornwall pilots would remain on board upbound ships and take them into Snell Lock and would board downbound ships in the lock. The latter was obviously the more practical arrangement and it was followed.

This is quite permissible under the bylaws because a pilot may pilot beyond the limits of a district with the permission of a supervisor.

- Q. But he is piloting in American waters?
- A. Exactly, but he is still under the orders of his supervisor.
- Q. Would he then not become subject to American law?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. He would?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. In that particular stretch of water?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Has the department thought of entering into an agreement with the United States with
 respect to protecting the rights of the pilots in
 that stretch of water?
- A. In what sense "protecting the rights of the pilot"?
- Q. Because according to Section 333, subsection 3, of the Canada Shipping Act, every licensed pilot who a c t s beyond the limits for

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which he is qualified by his licence shall be considered an unlicensed pilot. Notwithstanding anything that may be said in the bylaw, I don't think he can go against the law.

- A. No, this was done by agreement with the Americans.
- Q. Have you any agreement on file somewhere?
- A . This would come into consideration on the Great Lakes Pilotage.
- Q. Is it contained in the Memorandum of the Agreement?

A. It refers to the boarding station. The Great Lakes station is defined -- we are going on to another area, my lord.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. If you think this part is going to be dealt with when we get to that, you will take note of that and we will resume it when we get there.

THE WITNESS: May I put it this way. is an This arrangement by agreement with the Americans. I don't think that there will be any question of the pilots | rights being in jeopardy in the matter.

MR. JACQUES:

- Well, it is subject to another law. In any case you say there was an agreement between the United States and Canada in respect of that particular point. Would you file the agreement when we reach the Great Lakes pilotage question, please?
 - Yes. That is one of the things that A .





will have to be placed in evidence.

MR. BRISSET: In working out the tariff for that pilotage service between Montreal and Snell Lock, has the department taken into consideration the fact that the pilots were for some distances piloting beyond their district?



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THE WITNESS: I see not reason that it should make any difference any more than it did before.

MR. BRISSET: The reason I am raising the question is that there has been evidence before this Commission that the pilots were not being compensated for this additional pilotage, and therefore they were entitled to considerations in other sections.

THE WITNESS: Oh, this is a matter of opinion. We feel that the total cost, the total revenue, is what counts.

MR. BRISSET: You feel that they are compensated for this additional pilotage?

THE WITNESS: I would say so.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further questions,

Mr. Lalonde?

MR. LALONDE: What is the situation of a ship travelling between Snell Lock and St. Regis as far as pilotage is concerned? Foreign ships?

Are they subject to compulsory pilotage or compulsory payment?

THE WITNESS: Subject to compulsory pilotage.

MR. LALONDE: I see. And if you take now the case of lake ships under registry other than Canadian and U.S. registry -- we are coming to this point -- this is subject to compulsory pilotage also?

THE WITNESS: He is.

MR. LALONDE: I will let my friend





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go on with the question.
MR. JACQUES:

Q. Question No. 4: Views of the Pilotage Authority on lake ships, non-U.S. or non-Canadian, travelling from St. Regis to Snell, either way, without pilots, and between Montreal and Cornwall without pilots?

A. The answer to that, of course, is that a laker registered in any of Her Majesty's dominions is exempt from the compulsory payment of dues if she doesn't employ a pilot in the Cornwall District, and so is an American lake ship. However, under the Canada Shipping Act ---

Q. Just a moment. You are going a little too fast. You say that a British registered laker is exempt from payment of pilotage dues between Montreal and Cornwall?

A. Correct.

- Q. Have you your Cornwall bylaws before you? Would you point out the section where this exemption is made?
- A. Exemption is not made in the Cornwall bylaws. It is in 346 of The Canada Shipping Act which is not modified in the bylaws.
- Q. So it would be under 346, subparagraph

 (e), under steamships registered in any part of Her

 Majesty's dominions?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Employed in a particular type of voyage; is that correct?
 - A. This is correct.

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- Q. Have you determined whether the steamship is employed in that particular type of voyage? The exemption is not to any ship registered in Her Majesty's dominions. The exemption is for steamships registered in Her Majesty's dominions employed in certain specified voyages.
 - Α. That is correct.
- In the case of non-U.S., non-Canadian, but nevertheless British registered lakers, do you ascertain the nature of the voyages in which they are engaged?
- A. Oh, yes, the supervisor is well aware of this.
 - Q. Is he? How?
 - These are lake ships. Α.
- Yes, but lake ships in the war went Q. down to Barbados and they are still lake ships.
- If there is any complaint this is surely. This is not a very good checked upon question.
- Q. Before the ship is allowed to proceed through the district is the master or the agent requested to state to the Pilotage Authority the voyage he is engaged in?
 - No, of course not. A .
 - Then how do you know?
- Because these ships are well known Α. by the people interested in pilotage. The supervisor and the pilots. These are regular lake ships. They don't go out of the lakes except down the St. Lawrence.





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1	Q. So that ship might suddenly disappear
2	from circulation for a month or so and go down to
3	Barbados and come up and nobody checks? It is just
4	assumed that she is employed in those voyages; is
5	that correct?
6	A. Unless there is reason to believe
7	otherwise. This is not a practical question you are
8	asking.
9	Q. I think it is a good question not-
10	withstanding your opinion of it.
11	A. We have enough detectives watching
12	around for watching out for this kind of thing.
13	Q. You assume these ships are employed
14	on the voyages coming under Section 346?
15	A. Unless there is reason to believe
16	otherwise.
17	Q. But it is an assumption?
18	A. Oh, of course.
19	Q. It is not knowledge?
20	A. Literally speaking it is an assump-
21	tion. Practically speaking it is knowjedge.
22	Q. Do you know or does anyone check
23	whether the steamships in question are employed
24	throughout the year in these waters or throughout the
25	season?
26	A. The same answer holds good. As
27	soon as one of these vessels goes away overseas then
28	her status is looked at very closely again.
29	Q. But would someone be under obligation

to advise you that she goes overseas or she has been



overseas?

Q. So could we sum it up by saying it is assumed by the Authority that these ships are employed in voyages as specified in the Act and nobody bothers to check whether it is true or not?

Not formally, no.

A. I objected to that when Mr. Brisset used that term that nobody bothers. It is not a question of nobody bothering. There are enough people down in Montreal watching this point that we know that if there is a case of this kind it will be brought to our attention.

After all, we have many pilots interested in this, each of which is a detective on behalf of the revenue.

Q. Yes. Well, we will raise that point in another matter some time later whether the pilots are interested in that or not, or should be interested in that or not.

rule with respect to these ships. It is just assumed that they are employed on these voyages and you just hope that somebody is going to raise hell if the ships suddenly go overseas or make a voyage which is not covered by 346?

A. This is a job of the local supervisor to watch this.

Q. But he has never been given any instructions?

A. No, he is not under any instructions.



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He k	cnows	this	is	part	of	his	job.
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- So this is between Montreal and Now, what about St. Regis to Sne11? Cornwall.
 - What about it? A.
- These ships go through the Seaway and they must go through from Montreal to Cornwall, through Montreal-Cornwall District, and then when you reach St. Regis you have another district, District No. 1?
 - Correct. A .
 - The Kingston District? Q.
 - A. Correct.
- If there is not a pilot on board 0.0 from Montreal to St. Regis I assume, and I think I am correct in assuming this, they go right on to Snell from St. Regis?
 - Yes, correct. A .
 - Without a pilot? Q.
 - A. Yes.
- What is the view of the department Q. on that point?
- There is a technical infraction of Α. U.S. law in that case.
 - Has anything been done? 0.0
- No, because it has been raised by the U.S. authorities but it has not been followed up, I assume because they know it would not be to the advantage of anybody to follow it up.
- Perhaps. Just the same, as you say, Q. . there is a continual technical infraction of a law?



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Α.	That	18	correct	9

- Q. And this is allowed to continue?
- A. Right.

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THE CHAIRMAN: That bothered me before, not only here, but we have the same thing elsewhere, where a service has to be provided, and if it is not provided by the Authority of course it should be provided in a practical way, so it is not because the pilotage water will stop at a line, that they have to sit on that line to jump aboard the ship when the ship crosses there.

I know in the American waters in Puget Sound, for instance, it is compulsory pilotage. Pilotage waters go to the boundary line, while the pilot station is at Port Angele;, quite a few miles to the side, so therefore otherwise they would be obliged to have a pilot station sitting on the border line and every ship coming there would have to take this pilot there, so this is not practical.

I think the concept of compulsory pilotage should come within reasonable means or should be practical, so I think we do have another example here.

MR. JACQUES: That question was further raised by the witness himself some time ago, I think, when we were discussing the local commissions, where I think it was stated that sometimes theremight be little point in having geographical limits for a district, precise geographical limits for a district.

Q. Now, you say there is a technical



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infraction of U.S. law?

- A. Correct.
- Q. Is there a technical infraction of Canadian law?
- A. No, because it is in U.S. waters except for one little point of the Canadian waters which goes up into the channel at one place, at this point they cross the border twice within a couple of minutes, I imagine.

Now, when you are running ships, one can't think of things like that.

- Q. There is also a technical infraction of Canadian law; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, but of the other Canadian law.
 - Q. Part VI-A?
 - A. Part VI-A.
- Q. We are in District No. 1 so we must commit ourselves to Part VI-A?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Would some of these ships proceed on through the Kingston District without taking pilots?
 - A. I beg your pardon.
- Q. Would these ships, non-U.S., non-Canadian, but nonetheless we will say British lakers, proceed from Cornwall to Kingston or to Cape Vincent without pilots?
- A. No, unless they are informed that there is no registered pilot available.
- Q. There is no known incident of one of these ships just going through without a pilot?



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A. Not as far as we know, no.

MR. LALONDE: You said the problem had been raised by the American authorities?

A. Yes, it was brought to our attention.

MR. IALONDE: Yes. Did you answer?

Was it by writing?

THE WITNESS: I am not sure whether it was in writing or just that we learned of it. I am not sure now.

MR. LALONDE: Would you mind checking and if there is any correspondence would you mind bringing it?

THE WITNESS: I will look for it.

MR. JACQUES: I don't know, but I think there was a similar question on the Great Lakes question. It might come under Question 19.

MR. BRISSET: Captain, when you look up the records to produce the letters you have been asked to produce, will you also look into the question to tell us whether this point was not raised by the pilots of the lower section as a gimmick to force these lake ships to take pilots in the lower section?

THE WITNESS: I will see if a letter is there on this matter.

MR. JACQUES:

- Q. Question No. 5: Was the problem referred to in Exhibits 808 and 964 considered when setting up District No. 1?
- A. Would you mind telling me just what the subject is there? If it has to do with the



possibility of U.S. pilots piloting ships below St. Regis, I can say ---

Q. The employment of United States
pilots on the St. Lawrence Seaway System for one thing.
This is a memo dated January 22, 1964 -- I can't read
the signature. We don't know from whom to whom.
From J.S. to H.F. There is also another memo dated
December 30, 1963, to the Administrator, Eastern
Region, from the Chief of Operations.

Then there is a letter from Captain

Jones to the Acting Chief Operations Division, Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration. It is dated November 29, 1963.

- A. Just to fasten down the subject for me, is this the employment of U.S. pilots below St. Regis? Will you ask the Question 5 again?
- Q. Question 5 refers, broadly speaking, to American citizens taking ships down the St.Lawrence River or up the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Cornwall.
- A. And the question is was this envisaged when the district was set up?
 - Q. Yes.
 - A. No, It was not.
 - Q. Was it taken up with the U.S.?
 - A. That is Question 6, now?
 - Q Yes, Question 6.
- A. Well, the possibility, and again we are speaking of actual complaints that American pilots were piloting in the Cornwall District. That is what



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we are speaking of now? Q. Yes. A. Yes. The possibility of an approach to the U.S. government was considered by External Affairs. Q. When? A. Put to External Affairs.



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- A. On December 11, 1963.
- Q. December 11th, 1963, and that is from DOT to External Affairs?
 - A. Correct.

Q. When?

- Q. I imagine that is contained in a memo exchanged between the two departments?
- A. It is a letter to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs signed by Mr. Baldwin as Deputy Minister of Transport.
- Q. Would you mind reading the letter into the record, please?
 - A. "It will be appreciated if you will bring the following matter to the attention of the United States government . . ."

My lord, is this all right? It is a letter from the Deputy Minister to the External Affairs.

THE CHAIRMAN: Unless there is any-

THE WITNESS: I do not think so.

I do not think it matters. It sets out the problem.

"It will be appreciated if you will bring the following matter to the attention of the United States government in the hope that some pressure may be brought to bear upon the offending shipping company to put a stop to what appears to be a flagrant flouting of Canadian law.





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"The St. Lawrence River between St. Regis and Montreal is a wholly Canadian section of the river and comprises the Cornwall Pilotage District under Part VI of the Canada Shipping Act. As in other districts constituted under Part VI of The Canada Shipping Act there is no compulsory pilotage, although there is compulsory payment of pilotage dues whether a pilot is employed or not, for ships that are not exempted.

"Section 346 of the Canada Shipping Act provides a special exemption for United States lakers so that such vessels may pass through this district without employing pilots and without paying pilotage dues. On the other hand, Section 354 provides in subsection (3) that a person other than a licensed pilot shall not act as a pilot of a ship and that a master of a ship shall not employ as a pilot any person who is not a licensed pilot. Section 356 provides a penalty for infraction of either of the provisions of subsection (3) of Section 354.

"It should be explained that in The Canada Shipping Act the word "pilot" means a person not belonging to a ship



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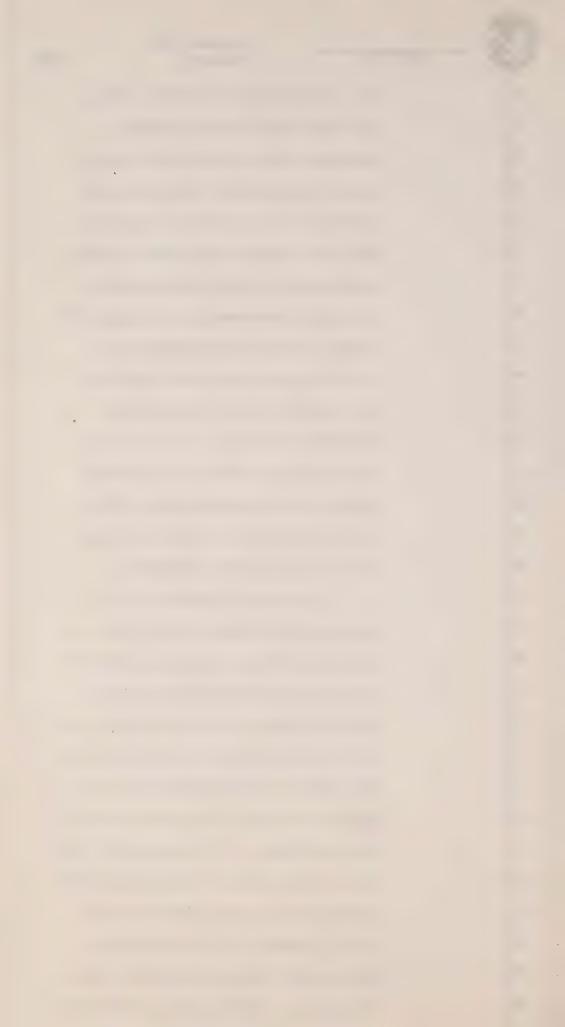
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who has the conduct thereof, and "licensed pilot" means a person who holds a valid licence as pilot issued by a Pilotage Authority. It is thus clear that when a vessel is navigated through a pilotage district by the master or one of the mates and no outside assistance is employed, the vessel is not being conducted by a licensed pilot within the meaning of The Canada Shipping Act, and the Parliament of Canada enacted special legislation to permit United States lakers to be navigated through the Cornwall Pilotage District by members of their own regular complement.

"It has been reported to the department that some United States lakers proceeding through the District have adopted the practice of taking on board extra personnel at Snell Lock when downbound and at St. Lambert Lock when upbound and that there is every reason to believe that such personnel act as pilots. In fact, on more than one occasion the persons concerned have gained access to the Seaway property at St. Lambert Lock at Montreal by stating that they were going to pilot the ships. However, upon a letter of





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protest being sent to the owners of the ships, the Pittsburgh Steamship Division, United States Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, they replied as follows: 'Please be advised that the personnel of which you make mention as boarding our vessels at St. Lambert Lock for the purpose of performing pilotage service, do not board for that service; rather they attach the vessel as Second Mate #2. In this status they are helpful to the master as he pilots his ship by assisting other officers in doing chart work as is necessary, acting as radar observer, assisting other mates on deck when approaching tie-up wall, entering locks, locking and unlocking. '

"In spite of this explanation we are of the firm opinion that these men actually do perform pilotage duties on board the ships in contravention of The Canada Shipping Act.

"If this practice continues next season the Department will be forced to enlist the aid of the Seaway Authority in tying the ships up and delaying them pending investigation, or we may have to ask Parliament to revoke the special exemption granted to United



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States lakers. However, we would hope that this might be avoided if the United States government lent its weight in urging upon the owners of the offending vessels that they must comply with the spirit and the letter of the laws of Canada while in Canadian waters."

It is signed by Mr. Baldwin.

Q. I see. This was in December, 1963; is that correct?

A. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think the letter was worth reading.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, my lord. It was mine.

MR. JACQUES:

Q. We realize that sometimes the Department of Transport can be tough. This was in December, 1963, was it not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But this particular problem had been raised with the department, it seems to me, several years before -- I think since 1959. There have been complaints since 1959 with respect to that problem.

Would you outline briefly what your department or any other department of the government has done, say, between September 24th, 1959, and December, 1963, with respect to these alleged infractions of the law?

A. Well, I can put it briefly, that we



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have tried to get evidence which would stand up in a court of law and to date we have not been successful.

- Q. What measures did you take? How did you go about getting that evidence?
- A. We had the local supervisor go down there with Mr. Peruse, the pilot, and all the measures that we could think of in trying to prove that these men were piloting. We are advised by our legal advisers that it has not been possible to do this yet.
- Q. You mean to say that in all this time you were not able to work up one good case?
- A. This is correct. Perhaps you could advise us how to do it, Mr. Jacques.
- Well, letus be a little more specific about the way you thought that you might obtain evidence. You said that the local supervisor went down with Mr. Peruse at St. Lambert Lock. Surely they both were not there for the whole four years. How many times did they go down?

A. Oh, I do not know.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think we had e vidence on that.

THE WITNESS: I think this has been beaten to death already. Surely you don't want me to go all over this item by item?

MR. JACQUES:

Captain, I don't want you to go over this item by item. We have evidence from the local supervisor and Mr. Peruse that they tried to do something.





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A. On our instructions.

Q. Upon your instructions, but these occasions were few and far between when they did that, and this problem has been in your lap since 1959 according to a letter addressed to Mr. Alan Cumyn, dated September 24th, 1959. There are several incidents of infractions of the law which, according to the opinion of the Deputy Minister in his letter of December, 1963, were flagrant. He was convinced that the law was being broken, and this has gone on for four years. We have evidence that three or four times he went down and tried to find out something. Have you enlisted the aid of the RCMP? Have you thought of enlisting the aid of the Seaway between 1963 ---

- A. Of the Seaway?
- Q. Yes. It is mentioned in the letter.
- A. Yes, but you still have to prove that these men are piloting. How are you going to prove that this man standing beside the master of a ship is actually piloting the ship?
 - Q. Yes . . .
- A. I am affaid I am not prepared to argue this point, my lord. This is a decision made by the department and I am not going to argue right here.
- Q. Let us not assume; let us just try to find out what the department has done besides sending Mr. Peruse and the local supervisor to St.

 Lambert. What has it done?





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Slocombe, dir ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. (Jacques) A. It has done everything it could except have a Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman on board the ship. You say it has done everything it could: what has it done? A. By trying to see the people who came off and on the ships. Q. Yes; that was said before in Montreal. Apart from that, what has it done? A. That is all. There is not anything else you could do. We approached the owners of the ships and they said the men were part of the complement of the ship. There is nothing that we can see to do at present. Q. Do you know if there are similar provisions under the American law as we have here in Canada where an officer could be signed on for several trips in home trade voyages?

No, we do not know that they have the same kind of signing on procedure as we have.

Q. Have you checked that?

We have tried to find some way to do that, yes.

Q. Have you requested External Affairs to seek out perhaps an opinion on the comments made by the ships' owners stating that these men were hired as second mates #2?

A. External Affairs refused to take this up with the American government. They said this was an infraction of Canadian law and we should be able to



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handle it. That is the help we got.

Q. That is the help you got from External Affairs. Now there was mention about enlisting the aid of the Seaway, and now it is 1964. Was that thought of before December, 1963?

to help would be really like a lock-out if they are going to stop the ships there. This cannot be done to find the infraction, but just because the infraction has been committed. I think they would have to know the infraction had been committed and be able to prove it. This action would only be a result; it is not a help in finding out.

MR. JACQUES: My 1ord, we are assuming, and I am going by what was read.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is what I understand was read.

MR. JACQUES:

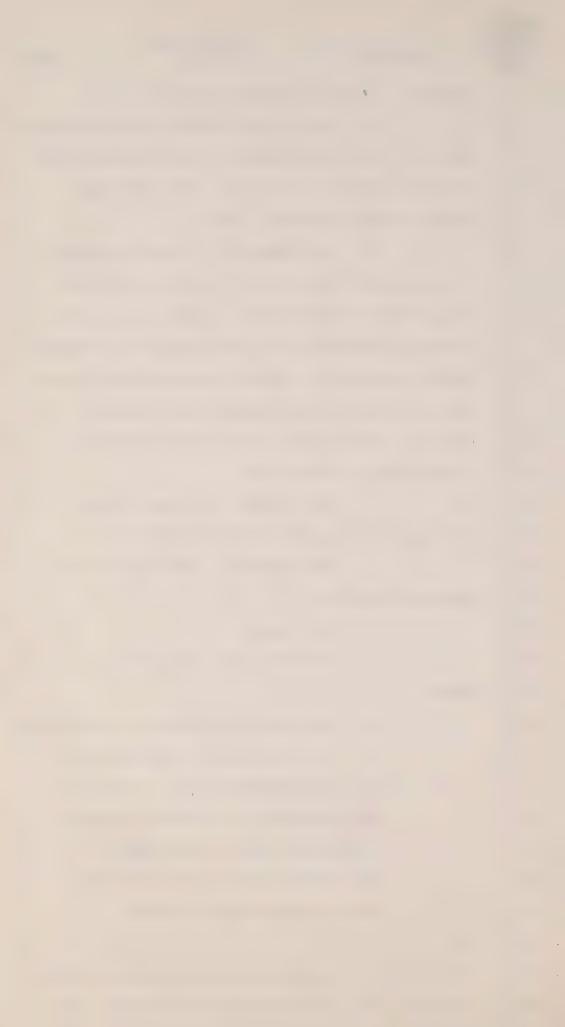
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- Q. Would you read that section again, please?
 - "If this practice continues next season the department will be forced to enlist the aid of the Seaway Authority in tying the ships up and delaying them pending investigation; or we may have to ask Panlament to revoke . . ."

This was just at the end of the letter:

etc.

Q. So that in December 1963 you suddenly discovered that you could use the Seaway to tie the



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ships up and investigate the matter?

- A. Oh, excuse me.
- Q. That is what you said in the letter.

A. We are suggesting that we may have to ask them to do this. Whether they would be willing to do it or not is another matter.

Before you ask -- there has been nothing more done; that is that.

- Q. What was that?
- A. Before you ask, there has been nothing more done on this.
 - Q. Since 1963?
 - A. Since this letter.
- Q. Have you obtained an opinion on the possibility of the Seaway tying these ships up and carrying out an investigation? That is stated in your letter; I imagine that before writing to External Affairs someone would have checked on that point?
- A. This was thought about but it was obvious that this would merely be a way of, shall we say, harassing these ships in order to try to make them comply with the law. The decision was made by the department that we would not attempt to do this kind of thing.
- Q. From 1959 to date the only steps taken by the department with respect to what it is convinced are repeated infractions of the law were to send the supervisor and Mr. Peruse a few times down to St. Lambert Lock to see who was boarding and who was getting off?



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A. You have very nasty ways of putting things, Mr. Jacques.

Q. Thank you. Now we are still dealing with Question No. 6. It was taken up with the U.S.

By the way, It was through External Affairs and it did not go out of the country at all. It was just stopped by External Affairs; is that correct?

A. This is correct.

Q. And this would not come under the Great Lakes Pilotage Administration, would it, in some way or other?

A. No.

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Q. It is completely outside of the scope of the Great Lakes Pilotage Administration?

A. As far as the Cornwall District is concerned, yes.

Q. And it was taken up by shipowners according to the letter which you have read?

A. Yes.

Q. It was, and this is the only incident where it was taken up with the shipowners?

A. We wrote to more than one shipowner, I recall, but the answer was the same in each case -- that these men were not piloting, they were merely extra officers.

Q. Second mate #2?

A. Second mate #2.

Q. Or 20 or third mate #3. Will you sometime later prepare a list of the shipowners to whom you wrote together with the date of your letter and



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stating briefly the nature of the reply, if any?

A. Very good.

MR. JACQUES: I do not think it is necessary to file the whole correspondence.

MR. LALONDE: You said you got legal advice from the department but you have no case that would stand in a court of law. What evidence did you give to the Law Branch?

THE WITNESS: Whatever the report was that we received from the efforts of Mr. Peruse and the other pilots concerned; whatever we had the Law Branch saw It.

MR. LALONDE: In effect these reports from the supervisor and Mr. Peruse were only for 1963?

THE WITNESS: I do not know this.

MR. LALONDE: Did you get legal

advice by writing or was it just informally?

THE WITNESS: Probably just informally, passing the file to them and asking them what they think we could do.

MR. IALONDE: Do you remember if you had meetings on the ways and means with the Law Branch on how to stop this practice?

THE WITNESS: Formal meetings?

MR. LALONDE: Oh, yes.

THE WITNESS: We have had discussions with the Law Branch, with members of the Law Branch on this.

MR. LALONDE: You would not know in what year you had these discussions?



THE WITNESS: No. This has been

continuing.

MR. LALONDE: As far as you know there would have been no meetings at which Minutes would have been taken, for instance, on this particular question as to ways and means by which the law could have been applied?

THE WITNESS: No.





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MR. LALONDE: You stated this year nothing was done in this matter?

THE WITNESS: No, there has been nothing done since we were told that we didn't have any hope.

MR. LALONDE: You were told that you should apply the Canadian law in Canada and not ask the Americans to apply it for you?

THE WITNESS: Yes, more or less.

MR. LALONDE: Did you ever receive any report from Mr. Melanson for instance to the effect that an American person at St. Lamber Lock declared before him he was going to pilot a ship that he was boarding?

THE WITNESS: Yes, that is correct.

MR. LALONDE: And this was submitted to your Law Branch and it was found that there was no use -- this didn't help things at all?

THE WITNESS: That is right because the Americans have, as you know, a different definition of the word "pilot" from what we have. They consider that a master is piloting a ship or a mate is piloting a ship.

MR. IALONDE: Do you mean to say that the view of your Law Branch here was the American definition of pilot would have been applied if the matter were to be taken before a court of law?

THE WITNESS: Not necessarily that but this is the statement by this pilot that he was going to pilot the ship -- this person that he was





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excuse on his part, no doubt.

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MR. LALONDE: I think my friend Mr. Jacques asked you to make a search of your file to find out what records were made either directly by the firms or by the U.S. government before this letter to External Affairs in December, 1963; is that correct?

going to pilot the ship and this would have been an

MR. JACQUES: No.

MR. LALONDE: Would you check your file to find out what developments occurred before the first letters of complaint were received on this matter and the letter of December, 1963; what steps were taken by the department to apply the law or try to enforce the law?

> THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. JACQUES: In connection with that problem, might I draw your attention to the evidence given by the Customs officer, the Immigration officers in Montreal, a Mr. Fox, and according to what he said if a man were a pilot he could just report by telephone to the Immigration Office and that would be all right; but on the other hand if he were a crew member leaving a ship in Montreal, the procedure was completely different.

THE WITNESS: This is correct.

MR. JACQUES: He would have to sign off and what not. There was quite a lengthy procedure involved. I am just wondering if you could get in touch with the Immigration Department and



that man ashore.

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question?

with the Immigration Department. It was following our discussion with them they gave evidence and I think

A. This is something we did discuss

and the difficulties they were up against.

MR. LALONDE: My lord, I am very interested in the whole story of how the exemption came into effect in Cornwall. I suppose it may come under DOT Table 58, following Question No. 4.

request them to produce the Articles before letting

they described to the Commission what has been done

THE WITNESS: That will come in that.

MR. LALONDE: You will be prepared

to deal with it?

THE WITNESS: Oh, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further questions

on this subject?

MR. JACQUES: No, my 1ord.

THE CHAIRMAN: I was just wondering whether the next subject is going to be a lengthy one.

MR. JACQUES: I do not know, my The question refers to the famous CARL lord. SCHMEDEMAN, which has been mentioned so many times in the evidence. Will we go ahead with the question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, we still have

five minutes.

THE WITNESS: Have you asked the

MR. JACQUES: Yes.

The CARL SCHMEDEMAN was one of a A.



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number of lake vessels owned and operated in Canada, owned and operated in Canada, and manned by Canadian lake crews but registered in the Commonwealth outside Canada.

As the Great Lakes Pilotage legislation exempts only lakers registered in Canada or the United States these ships are subject to compulsory pilotage when west of St. Regis. However, they are exempt from the payment of dues in the Cornwall District under Section 346 of the Act and in fact they do not employ pilots there.

This meant that when a downbound ship dropped her District No. 1 pilot at Snell Lock, she was without a pilot and in technical infraction of U.S. law for the few miles until she crossed the Canadian border at St. Regis.

This was brought to our attention by the U.S. Coastguard and we in turn brought it to the attention of the owners concerned.

As far as we know the matter was not followed up by the U.S. authorities.

So that small stretch of water be-Q. . tween St. Regis and Snell in fact is bothersome because there are several, you say, technical infractions of laws on both sides?

Α. This is correct.

MR. LALONDE: You stated that the ship had a Canadian crew.

THE WITNESS: As far as I know she

had.



MR. LALONDE: Did you not state

that?

THE WITNESS: I said it, yes. I am open to correction. I say this without looking at the crew list of the CARL SCHMEDEMAN.

MR. LALONDE: It suggest you should look at the list of the crew of the CARL SCHMEDEMAN during the luncheon adjournment and see the Articles.

THE WITNESS: We would not have it.

MR. LALONDE: You would not have it?

THE WITNESS: I don't know whether

we would have it or not.

MR. LALONDE: Then on what basis do you state it had a Canadian crew?

THE WITNESS: I took it that this was one of these like the HINDMAN or REOCH, one of those.

MR. LALONDE: For what reason did you assume that?

THE WITNESS: I don't know. Is this not right?

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you have any means of checking that?

THE WITNESS: My lord, I should check it. I say this without looking this up. I thought this was one of the group of vessels -- I may be wrong.

MR. LALONDE: You also stated, I think, that this ship was Canadian owned.

THE WITNESS: This is what I say.

Maybe this CARL SCHMEDEMAN -- maybe this answer is





TORONTO, ONTARIO wrong. If it is, I must apologize to the court. I didn't have any doubt about it in my mind. MR. LALONDE: Well, I suggest you may take the lunch time for that. THE CHAIRMAN: In case you do not have time during the lunch hour, we will postpone this answer. THE WITNESS: Very good, my lord, thank you. THE CHAIRMAN: We will adjourn now until two-thirty this afternoon. --- Luncheon adjournment.



--- UPON RESUMING AT 2:30 P.M.

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

Q. Before we move on to question number 8, Captain, I believe you have a distinction to make in connection with the previous question concerning the CARL SCHMEDEMAN. I'm sorry, I am told that my friend, Mr. Lalonde, has not finished his cross-examination.

A. I would like to speak first anyhow, My Lord, if you don't mind.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right.

THE WITNESS: I would wish to retract completely my answer to this question. I find that my answer was based on an erroneous assumption which I prepared myself without discussing with my colleague. I had no doubt at all that I had the right information, but I would like to have time to look into the matter further before answering that question.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is all right.

MR. LALONDE: Then I may ask another question which you may look into in connection with this particular case: This is whether you were aware that a Canadian Master from Hall Corporation was acting on board that ship as a pilot.

THE WITNESS: We will look this up too.

MR.JACQUES: Q.Now, question number 8, details of grounding of the ALSTERTAL with U.S. pilot on board, 22 July, 1960.

A. Yes. On July 20, 1960, the German motor ship ALSTERTAL ran aground on Lake St. Francis with an American pilot on board.





Q. Is Lake St. Francis within the Montreal-Cornwall section?

A. Yes. It is what is referred to as Coteau Lake. The situation at that time --

MR. LALONDE: I am sorry. I have learned that among pilots and seamen, Lake St. Louis was called Lake Lachine, and Lake St. Francis was called Coteau Lake very, very frequently. However, the geography remains.

THE WITNESS: At that time the situation was that the old St. Lawrence-Kingston-Ottawa Pilotage
District was still in existence on a non-compulsory payment basis. Even before the construction of the Seaway it had been necessary, as already has been mentioned today, for a ship to pass through U.S. waters when going from Montreal to Lake Ontario.

The United States portions of the route were, of course, increased later when the Seaway was opened, but the piloting by Canadian pilots through the American portions of the River had never been questioned, and we had not questioned the right of American pilots to act as pilots in the Canadian sections of the River.

Q. I see.

A. Thus the grounding of the ALSTERTAL was really a matter between the American pilot and the Authority who issued him his licence.

Q. Did the Department carry out an investigation because it occurred in Canadian waters, and as such it would fall under -- what is the section of



the Act?

A. We didn't hold an inquiry into this. It was a case of an American pilot and a foreign ship, and we couldn't deal with the American pilot's licence or anything like that, so it was not considered our function to hold an inquiry.

You asked where did the pilot board, and what was his nationality. He boarded at Alexandria Point, stating that he had been instructed by the vessel's agent to pilot the vessel. When the ship was asked by radio if the customary change of pilots was required at Snell lock, the answer was in the negative.

This particular pilot gave considerable trouble to the U.S. Coast Guard and later to the Great Lakes Pilotage Administration, and his licence has since been revoked.

Q At that time the District was
St. Lawrence-Kingston-Ottawa? It wasn't the Cornwall
District as it is known today?

A. Yes, My Lord, the setting up of the District -- Cornwall District was set up on the 17th of November, 1960.

Q. So the grounding occurred before the District was split into two?

A. This is correct.

commissioner renwick: I wonder if that had been a very serious marine tragedy instead of a grounding, under what jurisdiction would the matter have fallen, Canadian or U.S.?



to put it another way, the Minister could have ordered an investigation into it. But all that an investigation can do is to deal with the certificates of the personnel and so on. This was not a case of loss of life or anything like that.

COMMISSIONER RENWICK: I was thinking of the alternative where it might have been a disaster.

THE WITNESS: If it had been a disaster, no doubt the Minister would have ordered an inquiry and probably had a formal investigation into it. This is envisaged under the Act although there is nothing to say that an inquiry must be held as is the case in the States.

MR. JACQUES: My Lord, the witness refers to Section 551 of the Act which reads as follows, in part:

"A shipping casualty shall be deemed to occur

(a) when any ship is lost, abandoned, stranded or damaged in any of the inland waters of Canada"

and Section 552 reads in part as follows:

"The Minister may order an investigation to be made by any person or persons into the cause of any accident..."

Sections 553 and 555 of the Act.

COMMISSIONER RENWICK: Thank you.



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CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

Q. So that in August, 1960, Captain, there was no compulsory pilotage dues in the St. Lawrence-Kingston-Ottawa District?

A. No.

Q. Now, this particular pilot was an American citizen. Did he hold any licence from the Pilotage Authority in Canada?

A. No.

Q. The waters in which the accident occurred were strictly Canadian waters, were they not?

A. Yes.

Q. This was completely inside,

below the border at St. Regis and Cornwall?

A. Yes. Right.

Q. Now, despite the fact there was no compulsory payments of pilotage dues, there was nevertheless a Pilotage District set up by the Pilotage Authority between Montreal and Kingston at the time?

A. Correct.

Q. Isn't it a fact that under the Act any person acting as a pilot must be a licensed pilot under the Canada Shipping Act?

A. This is correct.

Q. So that in effect the particular person involved in that accident was not a licensed pilot under Canadian law?

A. This is correct.

Q. Were there any measures considered or first of all, was it not in violation of the Canada

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Shipping Act?

A. Strictly speaking, yes, but as

I explained just now, our pilots had never been

questioned on the American side of the border, and we

didn't question them on our side while that St. Lawrence
Kingston-Ottawa District was in effect.

Q. Your view was that these principles applied as far down as Montreal?

A. Yes.

Q. I understand that it is only after a threat of stoppage of work that in November a solution was found to the problem by creating two different Districts; is that correct?

A. This was part of the agreement or whatever it was with the Minister of Transport, as you say, at that time.

Q. You are aware that this particular practice of having American pilots piloting as far down as Montreal has created many difficulties previously in the past? Are you not? Even previous to July 22, 1960 the problem had arisen? In 1959?

A. I don't recall it, Mr. Lalonde.

Certainly we couldn't have taken any action on it while

our pilots were so free to pilot in the American waters.

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

Q. This was, I take it, a tacit agreement? There had been no exchange of notes between the two countries with respect to that?

A. This is correct, because we were so obviously the gainers. The question had never





been raised, and we felt that our pilots were lucky that it had never been raised, and we didn't want to raise the question.

After all, we had a large number of Canadian pilots who were acting as such in the American waters of the St. Lawrence, and the number of American pilots who were engaged in this was very, very small as far as we knew.

Q. Would this privilege extend to any other portions of our waters, say, in the Welland Canal. Sault Ste. Marie?

A. There were no pilotage Districts west of Kingston, so that was open waters to anybody.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

Q. Were you aware at that time in the summer of 1960 this particular pilot and a few others were boarding downbound ocean ships, claiming that their services had to be used?

A. We heard something about this, yes, Mr. Brisset.

Q. Were you also aware that the Shipping Federation had issued notices to its members putting them on guard against these practices?

A. I believe I do recall that, yes.

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

Q. This brings another question to my mind: The privilege applied both ways. An American pilot could come to Montreal and take a ship down to,



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Up to Kingston. A .

0. And take a ship in Kingston up to Montreal or down to Montreal?

Yes. This is so. We didn't A. question the right of the American pilots to pilot in the St. Lawrence between Kingston and Montreal.

> Either way? Q.

Either way, because we were so A. conscious of the fact that as long as the Kingston-Ottawa District was on such shaky grounds in the first place.

Question number 9 concerns an 0. undertaking, I take it, by the Minister to organize an apprenticeship system in the Cornwall District by 1963?

This we understand was an Α. agreement by the Minister at the time of the strike in 1962.

The undertaking is contained in 0... the letter dated April 13, 1962, addressed to Mr. Lalonde by the Honourable Leon Balcer?

> A. Yes.

I have a translation here of Q. _ that letter, which was already filed in Quebec. I forget the Exhibit number.

Yes. None of us were present at this meeting. I am not able to speak exactly of what the Minister intended, but in any case when we raised the matter --

> Excuse me. When this letter was Q.



ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. (Jacques) signed you were not present. Therefore I take it that 1 it was sometime after April 13 that you became aware 2 of its contents? 3 A. Soon after, yes. 4 With respect to the apprenticeship 5 system, of course, were you given instructions? 6 No, just to discuss it with the 7 pilots, and we put forward a first draft, you might say, 8 of the kind of thing that might serve in discussions 9 to start with the pilots. 10 However, the Royal Commission was 11 appointed then and all three ship owners and shipping 12 organizations protested against any such move pending 13 the report of the Royal Commission. 14 You said "all three ship owners". Q. 15 Yes. This is the Shipping Α. 16 Federation of Canada, the Dominion Marine Association 17 and the Ship Owners' Association. 18 Oh, I see; this is the third Q. 19 one? 20 Yes. 21 MR. LALONDE: The Canadian Ship Owners' 22 Association? 23 THE WITNESS: The Canadian Ship Owners' 24 25 further consideration to be given to it. 26

Association. They objected, so this of course caused

MR. JACQUES: Q. What reason did they give for holding this plan in abeyance?

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A. They felt as they have felt all along. To put it this way, they did not want an





apprenticeship scheme of the same kind as there is below Montreal while there is a source of good pilotage material, if there is, available from the Masters and officers of lake vessels.

- Q That was their main contention?
- A. As we understand it, yes, and we agreed in principle with this; but in any case, owing to the statement of the Minister we have gone on with talks with the pilots. The decision is not made now, so I cannot talk any more about it. The matter is now before the Pilotage Authority.
- Q. So there is no decision taken at the moment?
- A. At the moment, no. If a decision is made we are almost ready with appropriate by-laws.
- Q. So am I right in assuming that the machinery is in fact now set up and you are just waiting for the approval to go ahead with the plan?
- A. Yes. There is one factor which is not at all agreed to yet. This is a desire of the pilots that any new apprentice shall be bilingual in the Cornwall District. I am not able to say any more. We had good talks on this and we know where we stand, but the decision has to be made now at the Minister's level.
- Q. Might I ask if the decision at the moment has been to hold the thing in abeyance?
- A. There has been no decision. We are waiting momentarily for the final decision on this.

Q. Oh, I see; it is submitted to



EMBER									
1 h	igher	authorities	and	you	are	still	awaiting	an	answer

A. This is it.

Q. Was there during the course of your discussions with the pilots any representation made in view of the fact that you are one year behind schedule? The promise of the Minister was to have this thing in operation by 1963.

A. Well, we have never been sure that the Minister was aware of what he was saying -- whether he meant....No, that sounds bad. This is not quite right -- whether he was meaning a recruitment scheme. We do not know this.

Q. I am glad you qualified the statement.

A. I must apologize to the Minister.

But there were none of us there and we are not sure

that he meant an apprenticeship scheme as it has been

down below, which is objected to by the ship owning

interests.

Q. But no reproach has been levelled at the Pilotage Authority for failure to implement by 1963 the apprenticeship scheme?

A. By the pilots?

Q. Yes.

A. Oh, certainly there has.

Q. There has been?

A. Oh, yes.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you.



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CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

Q. I would like to ask a question or two in connection with your statement that none of you were there and you do not know whether the Minister was referring to an apprenticeship scheme properly or -- what did you say?

A. Recruitment scheme.

Q. A recruitment scheme. You were aware that the Deputy Minister was present, were you not?

A. No, I was not.

Q. You were not aware?

A. No.

Q. I mean, present when this document was signed and approved.

A. No, I was not aware of that.

Q. You were also aware that Captain Jacques Gendron was present?

A. Yes, I knew he was there.

Q. Did you make a check with the Deputy Minister as to what was the understanding at the time when this thing was signed?

A. I did not ask him.

Q. Did you check with the Minister

himself?

A I did not.

Q. Did you check with Captain Gendron

27 as to what was the understanding?

A. He felt it was the apprenticeship

29 scheme.

MR. LALONDE: Thank you.





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		THE	CHAI	IRMAN:	If	there	are	no	further
questions	on	this,	we	will	pass	on.			

MR. JACQUES: Those are all the questions we have for the Cornwall District, My Lord.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will pass on to general river problems now.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

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Before my friend proceeds with Q. . the general river problems, Captain, have you been able to obtain information concerning the various appointments in the Quebec District of pilotage officers?

A. Mr. Lalonde, just what was the information you want?

Q. When the various officials in the Pilotage District of Quebec retired and when they were replaced over the last three or four years?

A. The dates of retirement of Mr. Albert Hamel -- his retirement was effective December 23rd, 1961, but his retiring leave started on June 23rd, 1961.

Q. Is it not a fact that Mr. Hamel became sick on April 13th, 1961 and that he sent in his resignation on April 30th, 1961?

I do not know. He may have been away. I do seem to recall that he was ill before that, but I am giving the official dates of his retirement. He may have been on sick leave before that, you see.

I see, and you would not know Q. from this document you are reading how long he was absent

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again?

before being granted retirement?

A. No, but I appreciate what you are thinking of and I agree that he was absent for quite a time. I do not suppose the actual date is too relevant, but I could find it out if you want it.

Q. You have as a retirement date

A. He went on retiring leave on June 23rd. This was when the records show that his retiring leave started.

Q. I am referring here to information which I obtained from Mr. Menard in Quebec myself; that is, that Mr. Hamel became sick on April 13th and resigned, it is said here, on April 30th, 1961.

A. I do not recall it in those terms.

He might have informed us as of that time that he would

not be back and then he would use his sick leave and

so on and accrued credits.

Q. In view of the fact that our figures do not seem to correspond and we have the same problems with other officials, I think we had better get in touch during the adjournment.

A. These are just the actual dates of this particular kind of leave, you understand?

Q Well, you have that for the other people? We have Mr. Hamel.

A. The date of appointment of Captain Allard?

Q. Please.

A. September 25th, 1961. Captain





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Allard resigned effective May 1st, 1963.

Q.

Yes?

And the date of the appointment of Captain G. Lahaye was September 23rd, 1963. The date of appointment of Captain Deroy as Officer in Charge of Les Escoumains was June 30th, 1964. The date of appointment of Captain Gendron as Investigations Officer at Ottawa was December 12th, 1961. He resigned on July 15th, 1963. The date of appointment of Captain Catinus as Regional Superintendent of Pilots at Montreal was June 25th, 1962 and the date of appointment of Captain Catinus as Investigations Officer at Ottawa was April 13th, 1964.

There was one other you asked about -- Captain Desrosiers. His transfer to the Quebec Office from Les Escoumains was January 1st, 1963.

So we have it that at Les Escoumains there was no, let us say, resident officer in charge between January 1st, 1963 and June 30th, 1964 when Captain Deroy was appointed?

This is correct.

MR. JACQUES: Is it not a good indication that the position was superfluous?

THE WITNESS: Not to us, Mr. Jacques. I know that this is what my friend is aiming at, but this is not the case.

MR. LALONDE: I object very strongly to such implications being attributed to me.

THE CHAIRMAN: Should this be the case it would be the case of many Civil Service employees because

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from what we have heard there has to be an examination or competition, so it might take weeks before it is finished. Therefore it means that this is a necessary delay when there will not be anybody there.

THE WITNESS: During that period, My Lord, we did have the Chief Dispatcher, I suppose, Mr.

Goulet, acting as Officer in Charge.

MR. LALONDE: Q. And during the same year of 1963 they had no Superintendent in Quebec for the period going from May 1st, 1963 to September 23rd, 1963 also?

A. This is probably correct. I have not checked the dates on that.

Q. And we have had that position of Regional Superintendent vacant since April 13th, 1964?

A. Yes.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

Q. Captain, all these new appointees, Captain Lahaye and Captain Deroy, are Master Mariners, I understand, fully familiar with ships and how they are run and so forth?

A. Yes.

Q. And for instance able to make an on-the-spot investigation in the case of an accident if the matter has to be investigated quickly?

A. Yes.

Q. This was a situation that did not exist before when Mr. Hamel and Mr. Desrosiers were in Escoumains and Quebec respectively?





				Α.		Capta	ain D	eroy	was	a	marine	r.	He
had	, I	thir	nk,	a Hom	ne Ti	rade l	Maste	r's	cert	lfi	lcate;	but	;
we	did	not	use	him	for	this	kind	of	inqui	iry	7.		

Q. Would it be fair to say that the position of Regional Superintendent has now been abolished because those appointed as Superintendents are now better qualified than those who were there before?

A. No, Mr. Brisset. This has not been abolished. We are trying to fill it. Competition is at present under way.

Q. You still feel the need for a Regional Superintendent?

A. Oh, yes. We still feel the need of some decentralization.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

river problems I have a point which I would like to raise in connection with the Montreal-Cornwall District, and this has to do with unauthorized pilots on vessels exempt from pilotage in the District. I refer here in particular to Canadian lake vessels with persons acting as pilots on board. May I ask a question in this regard?

Do you remember having had

complaints to the Authority in that respect over the last few years?

A. Yes, from time to time we have.

Q. I do not suppose you are in a position to inform me as to what steps were taken by the



Department?

A. I am speaking from memory and I find my memory is not as good as it was. But we were in touch with the owners on this.

Q. Yes. When Captain Edwards was in the box in Montreal we asked him to provide me with the information he had in this respect and I have been provided with a bundle of correspondence between Captain Edwards and Captain Jones in connection with the Upper Lakes Shipping Company. Would you tell me whether you have been made aware of that correspondence?



is one of the ships named.

This agreement is in accord-



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AI E M	TORONTO, ONTARIO	(Lalonde)	18856
1	A. Yes,	I am aware of this corre	spond-
2	ence in general, yes.		
3	Q. Woul	d you have a check whethe	r
4	you have further correspond	ence in your files on thi	S
5	particular matter?		
6	I wo	uld like to file this bun	dle
7	as Exhibit No. 1347, and it	will be entitled corresp	ond-
8	ence between Captain J. A.	Edwards and D. R. Jones	
9	concerning pilotage of Uppe	r Lakes ships between Jun	e
10	27 and September 21, 1962.		
11	EXHIBIT NO. 1347: Corre	spondence between Captain Edwards and D. R. Jones	
12		en June 27 and September	21,
13		I notice that the latest	
14	document is a memorandum fr		
15	by Captain Seeley for Capta		
16	C.S.L. ship called FORT CHA		
17		"We refer to your telety	ре
18		today, September 21, rel	
19		to Captain Coleman on bo	
20		the FORT CHAMBLY as pilo	
21		while the ship was proce	eding
22		from Oswego, N.Y. to Mon	treal.
23		Captain Coleman has	
24		entered into a time agre	ement
25		with Canada Steamship Li	nes
26		to serve in any one of l	5
27		ships and the FORT CHAME	LY
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ance with Section 173(d) of the Canada Shipping Act, and Captain Coleman is therefore a member of the crew.

We enclose a copy of Form 82-0515 'Special Time Agreement for Seamen in Home Trade, Inland or Minor Waters! for your information."

Now, this statement here is to the effect that this gentleman was signed on 15 ships. Is it the view of the Department that according to the Canada Steamship Act a man can be signed on as many articles as he may wish?

Oh, he wouldn't sign on that Α. number of articles. This takes the place of the articles of agreement. It is a special time agreement.

So that in effect under this special time agreement a man could sign to serve on all the ships of a company, for instance, for a year or two years?

- This is correct. Α.
- And he could be switched around Q. from ship to ship during that period on every trip, for instance?
- Yes. As far as we are advised, this is what the Act provides.
- And that man, for instance, could Q. act in effect, in practice could act as a pilot on board that ship provided he was signed as extra Master

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or second mate ni	umber	22
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TORONTO, ONTARIO

- A . Or navigating officer. Anything.
- And there would be nothing at Q.
- all you could do in that respect?
 - Α. We are informed, no.
- 0. I presume that these special time agreements must be registered with you in Ottawa; is that correct?
- They would have to come to us. Α. I am just checking to see when they should come to us. whether before or after the fact. This is an inland water ship.
 - Q. . Yes?
- Α. The articles are not signed in duplicate.
 - Q. Yes?
- In that case we wouldn't have a Α. copy of this until the closing of the articles. All the articles are supposed to come to us after they are closed.
- Q. You mean to say that this special time agreement would come only after the closing of the articles?
 - I think so. Α.
- MR. JACQUES: I am sorry to interrupt. You are referring to the agreement which a ship owner may conclude to have his crew members serve on different ships?
- THE WITNESS: Yes, this is a special -under 173, Mr. Jacques, if you would like to refer to it. 30



MR. JACQUES: I understand that the procedure usually followed for agreements is followed in that case too, and men are signed on before the shipping Master, the shipping Master retains copy of the agreement, and one agreement is carried, is with the owner, and then when it expires it is returned to the shipping Master?

THE WITNESS: No, Mr. Jacques. This applies in the case of a Home Trade ship. A foreign-going ship, of course -- on inland waters the Master may open his articles himself, not before a shipping Master, and there is only one copy. So we don't see the articles of inland waters ships until the end of the season, until the close of the article.

In this particular time agreement

I see there is a note at the bottom of it here that a

duplicate of this agreement must be forwarded to the

Minister of Transport, Ottawa, Canada, within 48 hours

after it has been entered into.

MR. LALONDE: Q. Once again, if I understand the situation correctly, you have shipping firms engaged in the Home Trade, inland or minor waters trade, signing people who could act as pilots in effect while appearing, as you call them, as navigators and whatnot, without breaking the law at all?

A. This is correct.

Q. Now, I presume there are no special requirements before entering into these special time agreements from the Department of Transport, like a medical examination and that type of thing?



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A. Oh, no.

Q. Provided a man has a certificate there is no further problem involved as far as the Department is concerned?

A. As long as he has the requisite certificate of competency for the position he is supposed to be holding.

Q. I presume when a seaman or officer signs an agreement like this one the Department must be informed as to how many ships he may be called upon to serve on?

A. I believe they have to be named there, Mr. Lalonde. Are they not named on the back?

Q. Yes, that is right. Would it be possible to obtain a copy or a photocopy of the special time agreements which you now have in the Department of Transport?

A. All of them? I don't know how many there are.

Q. Well, all those which have been in existence for the last two years, we will say?

A. I think so, yes. This is public property.

MR. JACQUES: May we have a few minutes, My Lord?

THE CHAIRMAN: We will adjourn for a

27 few minutes.

28 ---SHORT RECESS.

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

Q. I believe you looked up the



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relevant sections of the law with respect to the signing on and off of crew members on inland water ships. Would you sum it up for the benefit of the Commission, please?

A. Yes. My Lord, the meat of it is when we are speaking of ships of normal size, over 50 tons, a foreign-going ship must be signed on or paid off in front of a shipping Master.

A Home Trade ship must be signed off before a shipping Master, but he may be signed on without the services of a shipping Master. But the Home Trade man, the Master of the Home Trade ship must follow the rules just the same, and he must forward a copy of his articles to the Department when he signs on.

In a case of an inland water ship, the Master may sign on himself or pay off, sign off himself, as long as he follows the rules, and in this case there is no duplicate copy.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

Q. From this is it fair to conclude whatever documents you might have in the Department as special time agreements would not necessarily give us the total number of persons who signed a special time agreement?

A. No. Excuse me, what I said does not apply to the special time agreements. In the case of special time agreements as noted at the bottom of the form, a copy must be forwarded to the Department within 48 hours after entering into the agreement.



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A. In all cases.

In all cases?

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

Q. Now, if we may, we shall attack the general river problems. The first question requests the point of view of the Department on what I call charges levelled against it in a letter dated September 2, 1960. Would you place that letter before you, please?

A. That letter was replied to, Mr. Jacques, I believe, by the Minister. Has the reply not been filed?

Q. We will skip question #1 and pass on to question #2.

A. I don't feel I should have anything to do with what the Minister had said. This is the reply to the brief.

THE CHAIRMAN: So the reply is there?

THE WITNESS: The reply is there on file.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is all right.

MR. JACQUES: Q. Question #2, where and when and how was the agreement of October 13, 1960 negotiated and signed by the Minister of Transport?

A. I think the representatives of the Federation of St. Lawrence Pilots and their counsel, Mr. Marc Lalonde, met with the Minister, the Honourable Mr. Balcer.

Q. Here in Ottawa?

A. On October 13, 1960. Yes, in Ottawa. And reached general terms of a settlement which are contained in Mr. Balcer's letter to Mr.



1 Lalonde of October 18, 1960.

- Q. And precisely would you know --
- A. This is on file, I believe.
- Q. Would you know who attended that

meeting?

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A. No.

Q. You were not there?

A. I was not there, and there is no copy on file of the document which was referred to by Mr. Bedard in his evidence as being a signed agreement.

Mr. Lalonde says he has the original.

MR. LALONDE: Has it not been filed?

THE WITNESS: No. You said you had it,

Mr. Lalonde, but we haven't it on our files.

MR. JACQUES: I am instructed that Mr.

Lalonde will supply us with the original of the agreement, My Lord.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

MR. JACQUES: Q. Question #3, during the 1960 negotiations at any time were the ship owners present?

A. The ship owners' representatives did meet with the officials of the Department of Transport and with the Minister to discuss the demands of the pilots, but they were not present when the Minister met with the pilots on October 13 and November 7, 1960, when the terms of the settlement with the pilots were reached.

The Shipping Federation was sent a copy of the Minister's letter to Mr. Lalonde, dated



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door?

October 18, 1960, which set out the terms of settlement.

0. Do you recall if the ship owners were at any time requested to attend meetings where pilots were present?

- I don't recall whether they were in that particular context. I don't recall.
- Q. Do you recall if the pilots were requested to attend meetings where the ship owners had been called?
 - A. Again I don't recall in this particular context. We have had meetings, of course, over the years, joint meetings, many of them. I don't remember whether in this particular context.
 - Q. Particularly in 1960, let's say, immediately prior to October 13, 1960. We were told that the parties never met in the same office to have joint discussions.
 - A. This is quite possible.
 - They crossed outside the Minister's Q.
 - This is possible. A.
 - Q. Do you know if this happened because each party was not called to a meeting or because they declined to attend a meeting where the pilots and ship owners would be?
- I don't recall that anybody I don't know. So much of these negotiations is done by telephone and so on without proper record that I can't recall the exact circumstances.
 - Q. With respect to Bill C-80 and



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- C-98, would you care to add anything to what has been said as reported in Hansard?
 - Α. No.
 - Q. Or reports of the Senate?
 - Α. No.
- 0. In your opinion this is a complete picture of, say, not negotiations but the facts which surround those two Bills?
- Α. Yes. We are not supposed to discuss with anybody a Bill before it is placed before Parliament. This is the rule, that the first public news about a Bill is when it is placed before Parliament.
- 13 Q. I realize that, but apart from 14 what has been mentioned or what has been reported in 15 Hansard, would you care to add anything?
- 16 Oh, no. I think it was very 17 thoroughly covered there.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

- 20 Did you read the Hansard and 0. 21 Reports of the Senate Committee lately about Bill C-80 22 and C-98?
- 23 No. I haven't had time, Mr. Α.
- 24 Lalonde.
- 25 As a matter of fact, when did Q. 26 you read it last time?
 - A. Not since the event.
- 28 Q. You are still in a position now 29 to state regarding these Bills, which go back a few 30 years, although you did not read back the evidence before



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1	the Committee of the Senate that there is nothing to
2	add?
3	A. I have nothing to add to it.
4	Q. You know one of these two granted
5	exemptions to the American lakers in the Cornwall District
6	A. Yes.
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MR. LALONDE: Can you tell us under what representations this advantage was granted or this concession or whatever you want to call it?

THE WITNESS: No, I cannot comment on that, but I do believe that the pilots were aware it was going to be done beforehand, and they were not told by me.

MR. LALONDE: They were not told by you?

THE WITNESS: No.

MR.LALONDE: So you don't know whether

they were aware or not?

THE WITNESS: I understood they were told by somebody.

MR. LALONDE: That is hearsay. My question is, then: How did this concession come about as far as the Department was concerned?

THE WITNESS: My Lord, I cannot explain this matter. I cannot go back now and explain actions of the Government and this should not be asked of me.

MR. LALONDE: Well, the Department --

THE WITNESS: This is a decision of the Government, not the Department.

MR. LALONDE: Was it not a decision of the Department to begin with?

THE CHAIRMAN: He cannot appeal from the Government.

THE WITNESS: The Government does not come out of the air. It has to come from somewhere but it is not within my province to comment on the



actions of the Government.

MR. LALONDE: I am not asking you to comment on their actions, whether it was a good or bad decision. I want to know whether there were any representations from anybody to have such exemptions in the Act.

THE WITNESS: I still don't think that

I should answer it. If you want to have an answer

to that question, you will have to get a Deputy Minister

or somebody or the Minister.

MR. IALONDE: This can be obtained from the files. I am sure I don't think we need the Deputy Minister in that respect.

THE CHAIRMAN: Or his authority to answer?

THE WITNESS: The files are open to the Government, not to the public.

MR. LALONDE: I am acting here for the Commission, that is all, trying to eligit information for the Commission.

THE WITNESS: The Commission is quite capable of getting that information.

MR. LALONDE: Well, I make a formal request, My Lord, that that information be obtained.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. IALONDE: What representations were made in connection with the granting of the exemption from the compulsory payment of pilotage dues to American lake ships in the Cornwall district?

I think this point is important in several respects.



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have to find some other means.

The Cornwall district is not part of the Great Lakes Basin agreement, Part 6A, and it would seem that this exemption was granted as a very different -- quite apart, I would say, from the Great Lakes Basin agreement. There is nothing at all in the Great Lakes Basin agreement relating to the Cornwall district.

I think it is a pretty important thing, how such decisions are made. I am sure that the pilots did not make any such representations. I have little doubt that the Shipping Federation did not make any such representation. The Canadian Ship Owners certainly did not and I suspect that the Dominion Marine did not make any representations either.

I have never been able to find out how this came about and what was the reason for that. I think it is a pretty important point.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think it is important also for the Commission to find out whether there are other factors than those you intimate that would speak in favour of such an amendment of such exemptions.

MR. LALONDE: There may be valid reasons

except I --

THE CHAIRMAN: So, Captain Slocombe, could you try to find out whether there is anybody in the Department that could be entitled to speak on

THE WITNESS: Yes, My Lord, I will.

THE CHAIRMAN: If not, then we will



with the files.

Slocombe cr-ex Lalonde)

THE WITNESS: Or, we could present you

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THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. JACQUES: Yes. If not, My Lord, I think that the file should be at this stage, handed over to the Commission for perusal.

THE CHAIRMAN: First I would prefer, if at all possible that evidence be given to that so that the people who are involved in that were interested in the question otherwise I don't know exactly what is going to happen with the information that we have not received in a public way and that we may take cognizance of, but on the other hand, we cannot use in our report because it is in the public interest not to divulge it.

MR. JACQUES: May I ask the witness if he would be able to give us the answer tomorrow? Tomorrow is Friday and would be the last day the Commission is sitting this week, of course, and in view of the fact we are beginning a study of the Great Lakes Pilotage on the 19th, which is Tuesday next.

THE WITNESS: Tuesday?

MR. JACQUES: Yes.

THE SECRETARY: The 19th of October.

MR. JACQUES: Oh. I am sorry.

THE SECRETARY: If I might construe what perhaps Mr. Jacques was trying to put across to the Commission, perhaps this matter could be deferred to October 19th when the Department of Transport will



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appear before you to give evidence in connection with pilotage on the Great Lakes and it is in connection with pilotage on the Great Lakes that the question has been raised.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, but we would like to know as soon as possible, maybe not tomorrow, as to whether there will be a witness to that effect or not. This is what we wish to know.

MR. LALONDE: I submit, My Lord, we should not wait until we get to the Great Lakes problem if the witness can come sooner.

THE CHAIRMAN: No, no longer than next week. The Department of Trasnport is scheduled for the 1st of October.

MR. JACQUES: Q. Question No. 5: Any record or recollection of an offer by the pilots to take over the collection of dues?

- A. This may have been mentioned in a casual conversation but we have no record of any offer by the pilots to do this.
- Q. There was never at any time an offer made by the pilots to take over that duty?
 - A. Not that I can recall.
- question. It refers to the events leading up to the strike in 1962. I think we can forget about the four and a half per cent question that has been discussed at length some time ago.
- A. Well, of course, this whole story has been related in detail both by the Shipping Federation





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and by the pilots themselves in evidence but I have here a chronological record. I think it may serve the purpose.

September 15, 1961, the original letters were sent to all pilotage districts re disposal of excess revenue, so called. On February 20th 1962, a second letter on the same subject to Captain Rousseau in Quebec and this four and a half per cent was explicitly mentioned. On February 26th --

MR. LALONDE: Who else did that go to? THE WITNESS: That was the only one that had any mention of the four and a half per cent. There was a letter went to St. John, New Brunswick with a different figure.

MR. LALONDE: Only the two?

THE WITNESS: Yes. February 26th and 27th. 1962, this was the date of the joint meeting with the pilots.

MR. JACQUES: Q. Do you have a list of the people who attended that meeting?

These were joint meetings attended by the Shipping Federation of Canada, the Ship Owners Association and the Dominion Marine Association as well as the pilots for each of the districts and the representatives of the Federation, of the Pilots' Federation, as I recall. Each of the pilots! committees of each of the districts were taken in turn in these two days.

Q. Who was there on behalf of the Department? I don't want names. I want titles,



if you don't want to give the names?

A. I am not just sure at the moment whether Mr. Booth was there or not. Mr. Cumyn --

MR. LALONDE: No, Mr. Booth was not there, if I may give evidence. I was there. Mr. Booth was in Montreal only once.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Cumyn was there.

Captain Jones, myself and Captain Gendron, I think at least.

At this meeting, briefs from each of the St. Lawrence Districts which had been received a few days before were discussed.

Then on March 7th 1962 the St. Lawrence Districts protested against the proposals re excess revenue.

On March 12th Mr. Langlois wrote on behalf of the Canadian Merchant Service Guild.

MR. JACQUES: I don't believe we have that letter in the record. Would you supply us with a copy of Mr. Langlois' letter of March 12th?

A. Yes. That one was on behalf of the Merchant Service Guild and on behalf of the pilots of all the districts across Canada of the districts in which the pilots belonged to the Merchant Service Guild.

March 23rd Mr. Lalonde's letter was acknowledged by the Minister.

- Q. I am sorry, what date?
- A. March 23rd.

On March 14th a letter was despatched





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over Mr. Cumyn's signature to Mr. Lalonde giving answers to the various submissions made by each of the districts.

On March 15th and March 16th the pilots had their annual convention. On March 20th Mr. Lalonde saw the Deputy Minister and proposed a two year freeze and consideration by the pilots of the target income concept in return for tariff concessions immediately.

Mr. Lalonde saw Mr. Cumyn on the following day.

On March 27th the Shipping Federation met the Minister. On April 4th --

MR. LALONDE: You said on March the 20th and 21st I saw the Deputy Minister, Mr. Cumyn. Do you have the names of the people who were accompanying me that day?

THE WITNESS: I haven't got it here. Mr. Lalonde.

MR. LALONDE: Do you remember if any people were accompanying me, pilots' representatives?

THE WITNESS: I think so, yes.

MR. LALONDE: So when you referred to

"Mr. Lalonde" it it is a general term?

THE CHAIRMAN: And party.

MR. JACQUES: It is a package deal.

THE WITNESS: Do you have March 27th?

MR. JACQUES: Yes.

THE WITNESS: The Shipping Federation

met the Minister. April 4th the Pilots' Confederation



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informed the Minister by telegram of the intention to refuse to work as of the night of April 5th.

April 4th, that same day, the Shipping Federation telegraphed the Minister that they had received a copy of a telegram from the pilots to the Minister about cessation of work and they said that a general meeting of the Shipping Federation was to be held on Thursday morning, April the 5th to consider the matter.

April 5th, 1962, the Minister telegraphed to Mr. Bedard, deploring the hasty action on the part of the pilots when he was actively studying these problems in an attempt to bridge the gap between the shipping interests and the pilots and stating that a full letter on the matter would be despatched within 24 hours.

April 5th, 1962, p.m. there was a telegram from the Shipping Federation stating that there were in port or arriving that day twenty vessels and a further fifty two due within the next seven days.

April 5th, again, the same day --

- Q. Had there been any other statements other than that telegram from the Shipping Federation?
- A. I have here, it pledged full support to the Department in firm action.
 - Q. In what?
 - Firm action. Α.
 - Would you file a copy of that Q.
 - Α. Is it not on the file already?

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telegram?





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Is it not in the Shipping Federation brief?

- I am sorry. I am advised it is. Q.
- I think all these things are already Α. on file.
 - Continue, please. Q.

April 5th, 1962, a letter from the Minister to Mr. Lalonde with copies to the Shipping Federation, the Canadian Ship Owners Association and the Dominion Marine Association referring to the proposal made by Mr. Lalonde on March 20th to the contention of the shipping interests that tariff concessions should be accompanied by an immediate acceptance of the target income concept not a mere expression of willingness to consider it.

April 5th, 1962, the same day, the work stoppage started at midnight.

April 6th, a telegram from the Minister to Mr. Bedard referring to the letter of the pilots and says "Meetings with the Shipping Federation for discussion should be held"; pointed out the requests put forward by the pilots at various meetings had all been commented on and implemented promptly where feasible; accordingly, he did not understand the references to the delays. He asked for an explanation of outstanding questions. A copy of that telegram went to the Shipping Federation.



There was another telegram from

On April 6th, 1962 the

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Shipping Federation telephoned to the Minister and they were gratified with the Minister's statement in the House that discussions should take place with pilots over the suggested new approach to the annual income problem and stating the willingness of the Shipping Federation to initiate such discussions as soon as the present illegal work stoppage by pilots ended. They stated that the EMPRESS OF BRITAIN with 900 passengers was delayed at Montreal and all pilots in the local District had refused duty.

Mr. Bedard to the Minister and from Mr. Lalonde to the Minister, and one from the Minister to Mr. Lalonde acknowledging the letter of April 5th. A telegram from the Minister to Mr. Lalonde refers to a further telegram from Mr. Lalonde and states: "With reference to three outstanding matters not understood" -- as he had been informed the Department agreed to increase the number of pilots in the Montreal River District and that licences had been issued, that the method of statistical calculation of revenue of pilots was under study, that costs of pilots' operations had been taken up with Quebec District and was under separate study, that the major issue of tariffs and revenues was dealt with in a letter, and stated that the Shipping Federation were prepared for detailed discussions with the pilots as soon as they returned to work.

The Minister asked the pilots to accept this in good faith and to agree to move the





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EMPRESS OF BRITAIN.

ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD.

MR. JACQUES: Now I am going to stop you there, Captain Slocombe. Could you further elaborate on this request of the Minister for pilots to move the EMPRESS OF BRITAIN?

- A. What elaboration is possible?
- Q. It seems to me that the Minister being the Pilotage Authority it might be considered as an order to a pilot to go on board the EMPRESS. I wonder if this was directed to pilots in general or to a pilot in particular and, if so, the name of the pilot. Was he first on the tour-de-rôle on that particular day?
- A. This was past that stage, Mr. Jacques. The dispatchers had already called the pilots on the tour-de-rôle and called them for work. They had refused. There was nothing sent individually to the pilots other than this.
- We will come back to the problem of the dispatchers in a moment. Would you continue, please?
- A. Then there was a telegram on April 7th from Mr. Bedard to the Minister. Then on April 9th there were meetings in Ottawa with the Minister, in the morning with the Shipping Federation and in the afternoon with the pilots, and in the night in my office with the pilots -- from 8:00P.M. to 10:40 P.M.

On April 10th there was a telegram from the Minister to each pilot in the Montreal River,



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Montreal Harbour, Quebec, Cornwall and Kingston Districts asking them to go back to work and outlining the matters under study and points on which action has been taken. I think this is probably on file.

I do not think it is. I have copies of telegrams addressed to pilots of various Districts -- Cornwall, Montreal Harbour, Kingston, Quebec, Montreal River. All of them are in both English and French and there is a list of names and addresses attached to each copy of the telegram. Would you look at these documents and tell me whether they are those to which you have just made reference?

These are photostatic copies Α. of the messages as mentioned, dated April 10th.

MR. JACQUES: I do not believe they have been filed. I would like to file them as Exhibit 1348 -copy of telegrams sent to pilots of the Districts of Cornwall, Kingston, Quebec and Montreal.

THE WITNESS: And the harbour group as well.

MR. JACQUES: Montreal, both River and Harbour, dated April 10th, 1962, together with a list of the persons to whom the telegram was sent.

Copy of telegram sent to pilots of ---EXHIBIT NO. 1348: Cornwall, Kingston, Quebec, Montreal River and Montreal Harbour Districts dated April 10th, 1962 and list of recipients of same.

THE WITNESS: On April 12th there were telegrams from the Waterfront Workers at Saint John, New Brunswick, from the Canadian Labour Congress ...

I do not believe we have that. Q.

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Would you make copies of these, please?

A. From the Waterfront Workers,
Saint John, Canadian Labour Congress and International
Longshoremens' Association at Saint John, all in support
of the pilots.

Q. On April 13th, 1962 there were meetings with the Shipping Federation and later with the pilots in the Minister's office, and the settlement of the strike. On that same day there was a letter to Mr. Lalonde from the Minister and on April 14th the ships were being moved. What, in your opinion, was the most contentious question at this stage of the strike?

A. I have a feeling that it was a misunderstanding about this target income and so on. I think myself that the pilots jumped the gun. They were so frightened that there might be anything that would affect their status that they took rather precipitate action.

a series of problems outstanding at that time. Do you recall any of those? They were stated in the evidence previously and some of them seem to have been outstanding for quite some time.

A. Some of the things that the pilots had wanted had not been granted. These are all laid out in the evidence already. I am not prepared to ennumerate them now.

Q. Sub-question (c) of question 6 -
I believe you have already touched upon that?



CRIPTO	
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A.

no future in it, Mr. Jacques.

1	TORONTO, ONTARIO	(Jacques)
	Α.	Yes. They were requested for
	duty, as is now in evic	dence, in each of the Districts.
	Q.	In each of the Kingston, Cornwal
	Α.	The Cornwall District, as I
	recall, had not opened	up yet, or the Kingston District
	Q.	So that would apply to the
	Districts of Quebec and	d Montreal?
	Α.	Yes.
	Q.	Both River and Harbour?
	Α.	Yes.
	Q.	And the dispatcher called by
	telephone, I presume?	•
	Α.	In the usual way as the pilots
	are called. The dispar	tchers called the pilots in
	turn.	
	Q.	Was a note made of the answer
	given by each pilot?	
	Α.	They told us in general that
	they all answered that	they were either attending a
	meeting or there were	two or three who said they were
	sick. A small minorit	y said they were sick, but
	generally speaking the	answer was, No, they were not
	available; they were	attending a meeting.
	Q.	Was any sanction taken against
	any pilot?	
	Α.	No, there was not.
	A	Why not?

Because there would have been





I think you know as well as I do.

NE M	TORONTO, ONTARIO (Jacques)
1	Q. No future for whom for the
2	pilots or the ship owners or for the Department?
3	A. For anybody concerned, certainly
4	not for the public. The public was mixed up in this
5	too.
6	Q. But to come back to a more
7	serious mood, why was no sanction taken? What is the
8	real reason? Was the Department afraid that if they
9	took action against, say, the first man on the tour-de-
10	role, that there would be another strike?
11	A. On earlier occasions we had
12	made threatening noises which had come to nothing, and
13	this was not done in this case.
14	Q. Why was it not done?
15	A. Because it would not have helped
16	to settle the strike. The main object at the time was
17	to get the ships moving.
18	Q. But after the strike had been
19	settled?
20	A. Well then, if there had been
21	action taken against them there would have been another
22	strike, no doubt.
23	Q. Is that the real reason behind
24	your not taking action under your by-laws?
25	A. It is not practical, Mr. Jacques
26	You cannot take action against a big group of men like
27	that.
28	Q. Why not?
29	A. I won't attempt to answer that.



1 Q. Now sub-question (d) ---THE CHAIRMAN: Just think of all the 2 3 clientele you would have then. 4 MR. JACQUES: Yes. My friend, Mr. Lalonde, 5 would have required some help. 6 MR. LALONDE: I have already approached 7 my friend Mr. Brisset in that respect. 8 MR. JACQUES: Q. Was the possibility of 9 taking sanction against the pilots ever considered 10 by the Department? Oh, yes, certainly. 11 A. Was it discussed? 12 Q._ 13 In this particular case? A. 14 Yes, in this particular case. Q. 15 I do not think so. Experience Α. had taught us that it was no use. You see, any sanction 16 17 that would be taken might have to deal with the pilots' licences. If you suspend all the pilots you still 18 19 have no pilots. THE CHATRMAN: I recall one instance where 20 It was in British Columbia in 1920. 21 it was done. THE WITNESS: Is that so? 22 THE CHAIRMAN: All the licences of the 23 District were cancelled and they were without licensed 24 pilots for some nine years. It was free enterprise 25 altogether and competing against each other. 26

MR. JACQUES: Q. But it was never discussed?

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Not seriously, no. A -

No seriously, but then it was Q.



Oh, it may have been discussed

C R II	ANGUS, STONEHOUSE
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- n -- "Can't we do something about it?" But at the very top of the
- discussed?
 - Α. I cannot answer that.
 - At your level? ર.
- Not in my presence, as far as
 - At your level?
- No, not as a feasible course of action. no.
- 0. In other words, there might have been a wish expressed but there was no serious discussion of that matter?
 - Α. At this particular time I do not think so. As I say, this had been thoroughly discussed before on previous occasions and it had not been found effective.
- Q. You felt that the group was too homogenous and too strong for you to take steps against a pilot?
- Yes. It would not have helped A. to get the ships moving; that is a certainty.
- You know in labour circles, I Q. believe -- and my friend can correct me if I am wrong -in a case where a party thinks a strike is illegal or a picket line is illegal they sue or they charge the leaders of the group without charging everyone, of course. Had that thought occurred to the Department?





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1	A. I do not think so. As usual
2	we tried to lean over backwards and tried to persuade
3	the pilots.
4	Q. I am instructed that the Honourab
5	Minister of Transport made a declaration in the House
6	of Commons to the effect that the stoppage of work was
7	illegal. Do you recall that?
8	A. Yes, I believe so. It was illega
9	because a pilot has no right to refuse work.
0	Q. And the Minister expressed the
1	considered view of his advisors when he mentioned that?
2	A. I cannot answer that, Mr. Jacques
13	Obviously this is not illegal in the same sense, in the
4	context of the Labour Code because the Labour Code does
15	not apply to these groups.
6	Q. This is not what I implied. When
17	the Minister made that statement he had presumably
18	been advised by his staff that the strike was illegal?
19	A. He was aware of the provision
20	of the Act and the by-laws.
21	Q. But there was no discussion on
22	that, was there?
23	A. Not with me.
24	Q. Not at your level?
25	A. No.
26	Q. Now sub-question (d) refers to
27	this famous telegram which was sent by the Federation
28	to various ship Masters.

MR. LAIONDE: The Shipping Federation?

MR. JACQUES: No, of course not.





	toronto. ontario (Jacques)
1	THE WITNESS: This is the telegram sent
2	by the Pilots' Federation to incoming ships' Masters.
3	No, it was not authorized by the Department.
4	Q. What is the view of the Pilotage
5	Authority on such a telegram being sent by the pilots
6	to ships' Masters apparently at large?
7	A. It does not bear expression.
8	Q. I am sorry, my English is not
9	too good. I do not understand what you mean.
10	A. The Department did not like it.
11	Q. In the view of the Pilotage
12	Authority who is entitled to say that no licensed
13	pilots are available in one particular District?
14	A. Only the local Supervisor.
15	Q. Only the local Supervisor. In
16	the view of the Department of Transport who is entitle
17	to say whether Aids to Navigation are in position or no
18	A. This would be the District Marin
19	Agent.
20	Q. In the view of the Department
21	of Transport who would be entitled to decide whether
22	a grounding or a collision occurred because there was
23	no licensed pilot aboard?
24	A. This would be a finding of an
25	inquiry or a court case.
26	MR. JACQUES: Thank you.
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28	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

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In connection with this last Q. question raised by my friend, I understand that anybody





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can send a telegram over a radio-telephone, is that not the case, provided he pays the fee?

- This is correct.
- 0. I understand that certainly it would be an offence for anybody to send a telegram pretending that he sends that telegram as the Pilotage Authority or as the Dominion Marine Agent or as any official governmental body. That is quite obvious, isn't it?
 - A. Yes, quite.
- Q. Suppose that I, as an individual, were to send a telegram to a ship today or to any ships today, and supposing that I have seen an accident or I have seen a very serious accident blocking the river, let us say; is there anything illegal in my sending a telegram advising all ships and signing my name obviously -- not that of the government -- that a grounding or accident has occurred on the St. Lawrence River at such and such a place and has blocked the River. Is there anything illegal in that?
 - Not as far as I know.
- And suppose that it would have 0. been an individual citizen and knew for a fact that no licensed pilots were available during the strike, for instance, was there anything illegal in my sending a telegram to ships or to a ship saying no licences available, and sign my name?
 - Α. No, there is nothing illegal, no.
 - Is there anything illegal in, Q. I'w a s to send a telegram in such a case say. if





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and suggesting that ships navigating without pilots had accidents in the St. Lawrence River?

A. Nothing illegal as far as I know. Merely presumptuous.

My name and people who read the telegram could identify that it does not come from an official body or a governmental authority -- in other words, there is no false representation -- there is nothing fundamentally wrong with that, is there?

A. Nothing illegal about it as far as I know.

Q. Now, I don't want to open up
this whole question as it has been covered at length by
all parties concerned, but there is only one point
as an example -- I suppose I could take it that way -refer to a telegram of April 6th, 1962 in which the
Minister advised that licences had been issued according
to the request of the pilots for four additional pilots
in the Montreal River District?

A. This is according to my note. I didn't look up the telegram.

Q. I submit to you that it is

according to the telegram. Your notes are correct. I

do not challenge them. What I challenge, however, is

the fact that the licences were issued, and do you

know on what date the four additional licences were

granted in Montreal District, in the spring of 1962?

A. No, I don't recall.

Q. Would you mind checking this?



			A.	Are	you	raising	this	that	the
were	not	sent	until	later?					

Q. I am saying that when the Minister wrote or sent the telegram to the effect that four additional pilots had been appointed -- I will get the exact letter for you. You don't have that in your files, do you?

A. I don't have it, Mr. Lalonde. I haven't it here, but if the Minister said this in the telegram, and I have no doubt he did, he meant that the pilots had been appointed, I imagine.

I can give a similar instance.

Today Mr. Duclos has finished his trips in the Cornwall

District, and we have got the licence but we have

wired down to the Superintendent to put him on the

tour-de-role and give him a letter of authorization,

that the licence was on the way.

MR. LALONDE: I submit to you no such appointment had taken place when the Minister sent the letter on April 6th. If you look in your files you will not be able to find such appointment.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

Q. Captain, I am advised when the Deputy Minister was made aware of these telegrams being sent to ships in the course of the strike, he too took steps to stop this immediately even though it was not illegal. Are you aware of that?

A. No, I am not aware of that, Mr. Brisset. I don't recall it.



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Q. Were you aware that during the days of the strike steps had been taken and a plan evolved to get the ships moving without pilots?

A. I am aware that some ships did move without pilots.

Q. And a plan was in the process of being evolved in order to permit ships to move up the river without pilots, with the use of convoy --

A. There was discussion and talk of this, yes.

Q. Was that with the approval of the Department?

A. Oh, yes, I believe the Department were going to use what we call now the Coast Guard ships for this.

Q. For this purpose? One last question, Captain, is there any reason why the Shipping Federation and other ship owners associations, as far as I can speak for them, were not informed by the Department of Transport of the plan of the Department to deduct what has been called the excess over a certain revenue from the earnings of the pilots in Quebec and Sairt John District even at the meetings which took place on February 26 and 27 and all parties were present?

- A. You are asking me why?
- Q. Yes.
- A. I don't know. I was not aware that you were not aware of it.
 - Q. At all events, this is not



discussed at the meeting of the 26th and the meeting of the 27th of February, 1962 when everybody was there?

A. I would have to look into that.

I don't remember exactly. The briefs put in by the pilots were discussed. Now, at that time mention may have been made by Mr. Cumyn of some target income or something like this. I don't know.

Q. But not of this idea of removing what has been called the excess over a stated revenue in the Districts of Quebec and Saint John, in particular?

A. Possibly not. It was not supposed to be affecting the ship owners.

Q. And that would be the reason why the ship owners were not informed of that plan or project?

A. I imagine so. It would not be any definite effort to keep the ship owners in ignorance of it. It may have been just that they were not formally notified of it in view of the fact that it was not supposed to be affecting them.

Q. You did not consider at the time that this would be of interest to the ship owners in any way, shape or form to know about this?

A. Oh, I would say so, yes, and I am very surprised if they didn't know about it informally. I don't know.

Q. At all events, there were no formal communications by the Department to the ship owners of this proposed plan?

A. As I recall now, no.



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		THE	CHAIRMAN:	No	further	questions	or
this	subject?	Nex	t question	•			

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DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONTARIO

- 0. Question number 7, explain apparent failure to respect agreement by Minister of Transport on the method of computing effective pilots.
- A. My Lord, hasn't this been beaten to death already? Do I need to try to answer that question?
- Well, Captain Jones made several comments on that, and he stated that the old method of computing effective pilots had been kept merely because they want to have valid comparisons, you wanted to be able to make valid comparison --
 - Α. Because the Commission wanted --
- Q., You changed the method, and of course you can't compare the figures you have obtained from the new one with the figures you obtained from the old one?
- This is correct. In further Α. discussion with the pilots certainly there would be a new basis.
 - On guestion number 8 --Q. MR. LALONDE: Excuse me.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

- Was this decision taken by the Q. upper echelons of the Department?
 - Which decision, Mr. Lalonde? A.





E M B E P	TORONTO, ONTARIO	
1	Q.	

Q. Not to apply the decision of the Minister concerning the computation of effective pilots.

A. As I understand this has only been used in the material that has been supplied to the Commission in order to keep it informed, but there has been no discussion since this point with the pilots.

Q. This is certainly a very clever explanation, but I submit to you that the letter of the Minister did not make any such distinction. That is the letter of the Minister of April 18, 1962.

April 13, 1962, which reads in part:

"With regard to the calculation of net income we are
prepared to accept the
formula by which each pilot
will be allowed 30 days of
sick leave or special leave
annually in order to arrive
at the number of effective
pilots."

The statement of the Minister there, and as you know the letter further states that it will be tariff free for three years?

A. Yes.

Q. The statement of the Minister

did not at all refer to the fact that the new calculations

would apply only in the case of new tariff discussions.

This is a very general statement, isn't it?

A. Yes, but I thought we had explained it. As I understand it, the Commission wanted



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to have the same figures worked out in the same way in order to compare year by year, but there have not been any tariff discussions since then.

What you are telling me, Captain, the Commission has requested you to keep the same basis of calculation as the one you had before? Before April, 1962?

> Α. For those documents. Is this

Would you have any correspondence Q. to this effect?

MR. JACQUES: We did not request that you maintain the same formula. In fact when we made the request we were not aware of the several formulae which had been adopted from time to time. We first received figures showing effective pilots and whatnot, and we thought we should have a complete set of statistics in that respect.

Therefore we made the request. We never requested you or the Department to use the old formula as opposed to the new formula because at that time we were not aware of the problem, and we were told by Captain Jones yesterday --

THE CHAIRMAN: I think if we had known we would have asked for both figures.

MR. JACQUES: Certainly. We were told yesterday by Captain Jones that the figures which we have are based on the new formula. Unless I am very much mistaken that you have allotted ten days a month --CAPTAIN JONES: No, sir, the old, the same





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formula as formerly, and we haven't used the new basis, and it is not ten days a month; it is 30 days a season.

THE CHAIRMAN: Wait a minute now. We won't start that all over again. The evidence is there, and when we study it if we wish further information we will get it.

MR.JACQUES: He is worrying about another point. The statistics which he has show it is the old formula.

CAPTAIN JONES: Yes, sir.

MR. LALONDE: Q. Am I correct in saying then, if I read your statement, your document, and interpret it as applying only in the case of new negotiations occurring in three years, and decide that this was the interpretation to be given to that text, is that correct?

A. I suppose so, yes.

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

Q. I hope I never have to deal with statistics again, particularly on effective pilots.

Now, question #8, how frequently do pilots appeal to higher authority in the echelon, in the hierarchy of officers of the Department from local Supervisor right up to the Minister?

A. I couldn't possibly give a number describing how often. I would say that whenever they don't get what they want they go to higher authority.

- Q. Couldn't you find one case?
- A. Where they did go to higher author-



ity?

Q. No, where they didn't go to higher authority although the decision was, say, against them?

A. No, I wouldn't know.

MR. LALONDE: Did you look for any?

THE WITNESS: No, I wouldn't have record of it, but anything in the local running of the District, provided the Pilots' Committee were not too opposed to what was being proposed by the Supervisor, then they would accept that.

Q. But your impression in the overall picture -- let's get away from detail -- is that there is always an appeal to a higher authority?

A. Yes, and most effective appeal usually.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, because the lower echelon has no authority as a matter of fact.

THE WITNESS: This is right, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: And they want other authority to decide whether they would agree with their recommendations.

MR. LALONDE: You can take one instance, the case mentioned this morning, the trailer at St. Lambert lock?

THE WITNESS: I was going to say that, My Lord.





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Q.

M.	ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. (Jacques) 18897
1	MR. LANGLOIS: This question of appeal
2	I understand is for administrative matters, not
3	penalities imposed on pilots. You are talking about
4	appeals to higher authorities from decisions of
5	subordinates?
6	THE WITNESS: The word "appeal" is used
7	in the broad sense there.
8	MR. LANGLOIS: Yes, but concerning
9	administrative matters?
10	THE WITNESS: Yes.
11	THE CHAIRMAN: Against the provisions
12	of by-laws?
13	THE WITNESS: Yes, anything that
14	THE CHAIRMAN: Interpretation.
15	THE WITNESS: If there were an objection
16	to a penalty imposed by the local Supervisor then they
17	would naturally have the right to appeal.
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19	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:
20	Q. You must not confuse things
21	there at all. What you are referring to in the last
22	instance is an appeal which a pilot might wish to make
23	to the higher authority?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. Do you know of an instance where
26	the pilots as a group appealed or made representations
27	against penalities in the last four or five years, let

No, I cannot recall one.

In effect I think you went a



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little bit far when you said that even the individual pilot would appeal the decision of the Supervisor. Is it not a fact that a decision of the local Supervisor for a fine of \$20.00 is final?

MR. JACQUES: Forty. -

MR. LALONDE: Forty now? It was twenty

before.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it final?

MR. LALONDE: I do not know.

THE WITNESS: I would not think that it was final. At least, I am quite sure the Pilotage Authority would be always open to appeal.

MR. LALONDE: Q. In effect is it not the case that you have had very few appeals from these decisions of the local Supervisors?

A. This is correct.

THE CHAIRMAN: Personally I would think it is final because there is no appeal provided for.

MR. BRISSET: Well then, the amount is very low.

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

Q. Question #9 -- what is the procedure or rule followed, if any, in order to eliminate accident-prone pilots? Reference was made to accident-prone pilots in the evidence.

A. This is the purpose of the 12-months' probationary period when they have a temporary licence. This is when a pilot is temperamentally unsuited to the pilot's job -- this is when this should



show up.

Q. Would you be able to quote me one incident where a permanent licence was not issued on that ground?

A. I cannot recall one at this time, no, which indicates that you cannot say that a man is temperamentally unsuited unless he develops some disability later on, because these men may do 100 perfectly successful jobs.

Q. I see, but were Supervisors instructed in that respect because they report to the Pilotage Authority on the suitability of issuing a permanent licence?

A. This is correct.

Q. Had they received instructions on that particular subject?

A. They are responsible for making a report to the Department on the pilot's progress.

Specifically to oversee the work or to watch and see if the probationary pilot was not an accident-prone pilot?

A. It is obvious this is part of their job.

Q. Yes, but were they instructed specifically to do that?

A. No, Mr. Jacques, of course not.

You don't instruct a Supervisor on every little

detail of his work. There are some things that are

obviously his duty and one of these is to see that a



pilot who	is not fit is not permitted to continue. He
must give	his report on any incident that happens, and
if we had	a number of incidents we would naturally
inquire.	

- Q. Is he instructed or is he given instructions on what the criterion is? You say you must see that a pilot is fit to do the job.
- whether he does the job or not and if there are no complaints it is taken that he is doing a successful job. Nobody goes with the pilot.
- Q. So in fact is not the position this, that during the probationary period if nobody complains about the pilot he gets his permanent licence?
- A. Yes, I would say that is a correct statement.

THE CHAIRMAN: In British Columbia, of course, the Superintendent has devised a system. There it is different.

MR. JACQUES: What is that, sir?

THE CHAIRMAN: Locally the Superintendent has devised a system to guard against that, which is quite effective enough.

THE WITNESS: And in some other Districts,
My Lord, at first they go with members of the Pilots'

Committee and it is only when those responsible pilots

express an opinion that it is safe to leave the man

alone that they take over.

MR. JACQUES: Q. After the pilot has



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obtained his	permanent licence	is there	a system set
up or a rule	guiding the Superv	risors in	order to
stop and perh	naps eliminate acci	ldent-pro	ne pilots?

- Α. No, because the accident-prone pilots can only be shown up by accidents.
- Q. Well, we have got a fair record of accidents and sometimes you see the same name coming up very often.
 - "Very often" being what? Α.
 - Well, talking about ships --0.
 - Twenty times in twenty years A.
- No, talking about multi-million 0. dollar ships, I would say three or four times is quite often. Let us say more than once.
- Are you going to deprive a man of his licence for one accident?
 - 0. Not for one accident.
- This would depend, of course, upon Δ the seriousness of his involvement in this accident.
- But there is no mechanism, there ۵. are no instructions in that regard; no research has been done in that respect?
- Α. I do not know how any such research could be done, Mr. Jacques.
- It is done in cases of automobiles Ω. and aircraft pilots; I don't see why it could not be done with marine pilots.

THE CHAIRMAN: You would suggest a point

system?

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MR. JACQUES: Yes, sir -- punch the pilot's card when he gets off the ship.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you have any further questions on this matter?

MR. BRISSET: Just one, My Lord.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

Q. May I suggest that one of the procedures followed is to down-grade a pilot?

As I understand from the evidence before this Court it was done at least in one case with one pilot. Either there was an A pilot down-graded to B, or B to C, I forget.

A. There is provision for down-grading from A to B but not from B to C yet.

Q. Would you not think there would be advantage in having procedures to downgrade pilots from B to C if they proved to be accident-prone, for instance?

A. If they had an accident which was due to their negligence, obviously, or want of skill, I would say this is part of the reason for the grading system -- that instead of taking them off the District with a suspension, that they be put down to the smaller ships until they have had more practice, if you like to call it that -- until they have demonstrated that they can carry on for at least a time without difficulty.

Q. So this is one way of dealing with the problem, a way which has proven effective in





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in the past certainly?

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For the short time we have had this system. yes, we have used it once or twice; I forget now.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is remaining for tomorrow?

MR. JACQUES: We shall continue with the questioning, My Lord.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have about five. After that will you be ready with the inquiries?

THE WITNESS: I can speak generally on the inquiries, My Lord. I do not know whether Mr. Mcgillivray will be available tomorrow.

MR. JACQUES: Would you prefer dealing with the additional questions which were inserted in the brief under Section 8?

THE CHAIRMAN: We might be through with what is left quite fast tomorrow morning, although a few of those questions are quite contentious and we never know what may develop. In any event it is possible that we have not more than enough for the morning. I will leave this to you and see what happens.

THE WITNESS: I will be willing to go on with the enquiries into casualties unless we get a snag.

THE CHAIRMAN: From what I see Mr. Lalonde is willing to do so also. So we will have plenty for We will adjourn now until tomorrow morning at tomorrow. ten o'clock. ----WHEREUPON THE HEARING ADJOURNED

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